

# The Hartford Republican.

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No. 9

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

### To Produce Tariff Law on Scientific Basis.

### Any Tariff is a Good Tariff Which Gives American Markets to American Producers.

The President doubtless believes it to be his duty both to the nation and to the party which elected him to hold the Republican party together as a constructive political unit.

And whatever formal suggestions he may make to that end are deserving of the most respectful condition from all who profess to be Republicans.

He has made such suggestions in a formal letter addressed to the Congressional Campaign Committee.

The one traditional policy of the Republican party is Protection to home industries, as the one distinctive policy of the Democratic party is Protection to home industries, as the one distinctive policy of the Democratic party is the abundant of Protection. The President therefore, naturally confines himself to the discussion of the Tariff in respect to which there has arisen disagreement in the Republican ranks.

The President's suggestion is that the Payne-Aldrich law, as a whole be left undisturbed, but that certain schedules shall be taken up for revision under rules fixed both in the Senate and House under which no amendments shall be in order unless germane to the subject matter of these schedules.

And he also suggests that the selected schedules, when taken up, shall be revised not, as heretofore, by the best attainable compromise with other interests, but independently and on a "scientific" basis.

By "scientific" the President means first the ascertainment of the "cost of production" in this and foreign countries, and upon that basis constructing a Tariff which shall allow the American manufacturers to receive a "reasonable" profit, and no more.

The first difficulty to be encountered in the selection of the schedules for revision, which are not indicated in the outline of the President's message.

Suppose, for example, that some one should propose the agricultural schedule for "revision—and this is understood to mean "revision downward"—and there should be reason to suspect that the proposer had especially in mind the duties on prunes, raisins, hops, lemons and oranges?

What would our California delegation do? What would any "Insurgents" in it do?

We all know what they would do. They would fill the country with their outcry against being singled out for "discriminatory legislation." And what the California delegation would do is precisely what every other delegation or member would do—regardless of party—if the interests of the constituencies represented were in danger.

But conceding that majorities could be found to combine against the particular industries assailed, the next difficulty to be met is the ascertainment of costs of production.

In this and all other countries "cost" vary in different establishments, and in different years. And they vary greatly in different countries. Take the foreign cost of "pearl buttons," for example. Shall the foreign cost be that of England, or Germany, or Japan? Shall the foreign cost of steel—be that of Germany or China? And of which establishments in these countries? And of domestic costs, shall they be those of the great concerns, able to practice all the economies of wealth, or those of the weaker ones which are struggling to compete against them?

Finally there is the question of what is a reasonable profit, in each industry? Who shall decide what is reasonable? Who knows the respective risks to be compensated? It is well to attempt to regulate profits by statute? And if in selected industries profits are to be so regulated, why not in all? And if a government undertakes to regulate profits, should

It not also, in equity guarantee profit?

All these are hard questions. Presumably, the President has considered them. Possibly in due time he will elucidate them. Certainly they need elucidation.

The way Tariffs have hitherto been made is through compromises among interests on the floors of Congress. It is not "scientific," but it has been practical and effective. Possibly the President can suggest a better way.

Any Tariff is a good Tariff which gives American markets to American producers. Any Tariff which does not do so is a bad Tariff.

But if such Tariffs cannot exist without also resulting in combination and extortion—which the Chronicle denies—it will be time to abandon Protection and let the country take its chances.

A tariff is a trade, and it is doubtful if a trade can be "scientific."—San Francisco Chronicle.

### For Sale.

One 10-horse traction engine and one saw mill complete, both in good condition. For particulars call on or address. N. P. BROWN.

## CRIME COSTS UNCLE SAM BILLION A YEAR.

### Means of Minimizing Offenses Are to be Discussed at Prison Congress.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Is the death penalty longer advisable for capital crimes? Is the indeterminate sentence feasible? Is a crime more serious when a group commits it than when one person commits it? What are the essential principles of a modern reformatory system? What improvements can be made in the systems of parole or conditional liberation of prisoners? What are the best means of working prisoners in small prisons? What are the effects of probation? How shall we deal best with the tramp and the vagrant? What can be done to assist prisoners' families? How can we deal with inebriety? Should children be treated as criminals when they violate the law? What can be done about idle and vagrant children in large cities?

The foregoing are a few of the many questions that will be discussed by noted European and American criminologists at the meeting here, October 2 to 8, of the eighth international prison congress. Fifty nations are to have representatives at the congress and more than 100 of these foreigners, as the guests of Uncle Sam, will leave Jersey City next Sunday evening on a special train which will make a trip of more than 2,000 miles that the visitors may inspect some of the best prisons and reformatories in the United States.

The congress will also be attended by a larger number of Americans who are interested in the prevention of crime. It is estimated that criminals, directly and indirectly, cost this country \$1,000,000,000 a year. There are about 100,000 prisoners in American reformatory institutions. Such condition, it is contended, makes the crime problem equally as serious as the tuberculosis problem.

"What can be done to reduce the amount of crime?" asks Chairman O. F. Lewis of the congress committee on publicity. "What can be done to make fewer criminals? That is the question, and the purpose of this international convention is to bring the best thought and experience of the world to bear on the great issue."

### Mr. R. B. Martin Honored.

The sub-committee recently appointed by the Republican State Central Campaign Committee to have charge of the Congressional and other elections for Kentucky this fall, met recently in Louisville, and among the other appointees selected, Mr. R. B. Martin, of Ohio county, was one of the members. He went to Louisville Wednesday to enter upon his duties and will necessarily have to give a good deal of his time during the next two months to the campaign work. We understand Mr. Martin will have charge of the organization here.

## CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

### Republicans in State Not Worried About Leader.

### Past Record in Commonwealth Holds Out Much Hope.

For several weeks the Democrats have occupied the center of the political stage, and the Republicans have been figuratively relegated to the background. Now, however, they have come into their own again and are in the limelight, for candidates for the various State offices are cropping out in all parts of Kentucky.

Of course, chief interest will center in the nominee for Governor. Several leading Republicans aspire to the high position and there will be a real fight before the nominee is selected. Kentucky is always a doubtful State in a State election, and has been so for a number of years. Few Democrats, and not very many Republicans, seem to realize that in the past fifteen years Kentucky has elected three Republican Governors and one Democratic Governor, although he was elected for two terms. Such is true, however, and the Republicans have been successful at the polls three times where the Democrats were successful on only two occasions.

The election of William O. Bradley in 1895, was followed by the election of William S. Taylor in 1899. A year later J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, was elected Governor as a result of the killing of William Goebel. Mr. Beckham was re-elected three years later, but in 1907 Augustus E. Wilson, a Republican, was elected. Thus it may be seen that the Republicans have carried three out of four regular State elections in the past fifteen years.

That the Republicans have strong hopes of winning again in the next State election is evident by the number of prominent citizens who will seek the honor of leading the ticket. To date there is only one announced candidate in the field, but there are sure to be four or five additional entries within the next few weeks, or, perhaps, days.

Tom McGregor, Assistant Attorney General is the only announced candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He made his formal announcement several days ago, and will at once upon an active canvas for the nomination. Mr. McGregor hails from Western Kentucky and has had a big following in that section of the State. He is a young man, but has made a splendid record in office. In addition he is an orator of known ability, and he is able to hold his own on the stump. That he will be a factor in the race for the nomination goes without saying, for he has always been a fighter. Many admirers of Mr. McGregor declare that he is the logical candidate for Governor, and insist that he would be able to defeat any candidate nominated by the Democrats.

While no other candidates have made their formal announcement for the Republican nomination for Governor, mention has been made of the probable candidacy of Judge E. C. O'Rear of the Court of Appeals; Lieutenant Governor William H. Cox, of Mason county; Attorney General James H. Breathitt, of Christian county; E. T. Franks, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue of Owensboro, Frank P. James of Harrodsburg, present State Auditor Ben F. Bruner of Louisville Secretary of State, and M. C. Rankin, of Henry county, the present Commissioner of Agriculture.

### Baptist Church.

Regular services next Sunday. Sunday school session at 9:45 o'clock. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Rev. A. B. Gardner, of Beaver Dam will exchange pulpits with the pastor for the morning hour. Evening worship at 7:30 o'clock, preaching by the pastor, theme of sermon, "Christ's Promise to the Thief on the Cross." The E. Y. P. U. will meet in the Baraca room at 8:30 o'clock.

J. W. BRUNER, Pastor.

## DEMOCRATS INDORSE HOOPER.

### Results Will Affect Only Governorship.

### Single Issue Hinges on Personality of the State Leader.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The independent Democrats of Tennessee to-day indorsed the candidacy of Capt. Ben H. Hooper, Republican nominee for Governor, and further cut loose from the regular wing by referring the latter's harmony resolution to the new independent State Executive Committee without discussion.

Thus was organized a formidable looking triumvirate to campaign for a Republican Governor, the triumvirate consisting of Republicans, independent Democrats and State-wide Prohibitionists. The independents and Prohibitionists are so closely allied as to largely overlap in their membership.

The possible break in the solid South, outlined in to-day's convention, extends only to one office, the Governorship. There is a "gentleman's agreement" between the independents and the Republicans that neither party will invade the other's "safe" legislative territory, and this the independents say assures a Democratic Legislature.

The last Republican governor in Tennessee was Alvin Hawkins in 1881-82. It is a curious fact that his election was due to a Democratic split led by Judge S. F. Wilson, who was elected to the Court of Civil Appeals, as an independent in the judicial election last August, which was the forerunner of to-day's convention.

The convention was run off without a ripple of opposition to the program of the leaders, whose only worry was to keep the enthusiastic delegates from prematurely suspending the rules and nominating Hooper by acclamation.

This was attempted, but ruled out of order by the Permanent Chairman, R. E. L. Mountcastle, National Democratic Committeeman for Tennessee. There was a long wait for committee reports and then platform resolutions were adopted and nominations made in rapid succession by unanimous rising votes.

The resolution on harmony reads as follows:

"We recommend that the resolution sent to this convention by the Patterson committee be referred to the State Committee elected by this convention for proper answer in accordance with the action and nominations of this convention."

During the speech making former Attorney General Jeff McMarn defined the delegates' general opinion as to their straight Democracy when he said:

"I'm a straight Democrat, and I'm going right straight to the polls and vote for Captain Hooper."

The pardon of Senator Carmack's slayer was denounced repeatedly by the speakers and each denunciation was received with shouts of approval. Temporary Chairman G. T. Fitzhugh, of Memphis brought the audience to its feet when he said of the Carmack-Cooper case:

"When the highest court despite his (Patterson's) efforts to coerce it, had handed down a decree which branded his closest friend and chief political advisor as a murderer, he spat upon and trampled under foot this judgment, which was in accord with law and justice and which met with the approval of the civilized world."

The convention ended with Capt. Hooper's address. The Republican candidate was frequently interrupted by cheering and applause.

The State Executive Committee appointed by the independents to-day met this evening and referred the Regulars harmony proposal to a committee of three with instructions to report on Sept. 24.

The Regulars to-night organized to fight it out with the fusionists all along the line. Their State committee called a convention to meet in Nashville October 6 to nominate a

Gubernatorial candidate, adopt a platform, select National Democratic Committeemen and elect a new state executive committee.

Regular leaders said the call for a new platform is evidence of the insincerity of the Democratic organization to reunite the factions.

### Court Asked to Stop Woman's Wooing.

Clayton, Mo., Sept. 12.—Charging that Mrs. Mary Carderle is "set on marrying him," and that when her proposals are rejected she shies kitchen utensils and even wields a chair with herculean strength, Henry Favre, a truck gardener, has asked court protection against her strenuous love-making. Mrs. Carderle is 45 years old. Favre is 37 years old. Several weeks ago he gave the widow permission to occupy a house adjoining his. He declared she immediately started wooing him, although he made it clear he is satisfied with his present mode of life. She refused to move and Favre declares he was forced to take refuge with neighbors to escape her ardent profession of love.

## SETTLEMENT EFFECTED IN COAL CO. SUIT.

### As a Result of Mine Disaster—\$20,000 Is Involved in Settlement.

Greenville, Ky., Sept. 12.—Orders were taken in the Circuit Court here to-day for settling forty-seven damage suits which were brought against the Elk Valley Coal Mining Company and others. These suits were brought as a result of the Browder mine explosion, which occurred on February 1, in which thirty-four men lost their lives.

The amount involved in the settlement is \$20,000 and half of it is being paid here to-day. Negotiation of settlement have been in progress for some time between the law firm of Howard, Gray, Yost & Laffoon, representing a majority of the claimants and the firm of Taylor & Eaves, representing the defendant. Considering the amount of the obligations outstanding against the company and the refusal of the indemnity company in which it was insured to contribute, the settlement is considered a good one, and the attorneys representing both sides of the controversy are being congratulated on such a settlement. Several attorneys representing parties to the litigation from other towns are here to-day.

### Death of Little Boy at Olaton.

Floyd, the little invalid son of Henry and Mary Cotton died August 31, 1910, at their home three miles east of Olaton, aged one year and eleven months. The interment was in Payton cemetery, near McGrady church, September 1st. Many people have visited the home to see this little boy, he being entirely helpless and speechless and in addition to these afflictions the left portion of the head was transparent, and it is claimed that the veins and bones of the head could be plainly seen through the skull, and that one's hand placed at the back of the child's head was visible viewed by the observer standing directly in front of the child and looking from a point directly over the left eye from which position the fingers and bones in the hand thus placed, could be counted.

It is asserted that the child, though he had never spoken before, on the night before his death, which occurred the following morning, spoke several words the most audible of which were the words "father" and "mother."

### Building Contracts to Let.

The letting of contracts for building a school house in the following school districts will be let to the lowest and best bidder or bidders at one o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 24, 1910, at following places:

Sub-district No. 14, (Moseley) Educational Division No. 1; sub-district No. 18, (Belmont) Educational Division No. 1; sub-district No. 12, (Olaton) Educational Division No. 3, and sub-district No. 2, (Arnold) Educational Division No. 4.

The above contracts will be let under sealed bids.

HENRY LEACH, Supt.

## SUB-TREASURY TELLER ARRESTED

### Charged With Mysterious Theft.

### \$173,000 Disappeared From His Cage Three Years Ago.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—George W. Fitzgerald, a former assorting teller in the Chicago Sub-Treasury was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal, charged with the mysterious theft of \$173,000 from the Sub-Treasury on February 19, 1907. Fitzgerald was arrested on a bench warrant based on an indictment returned secretly by a Federal grand jury on February 17, 1910.

Three days after the indictment was secretly returned and suppressed on February 20, it was announced that the statute of limitations had operated to stop possible criminal prosecution in the peculiar case. Coincident with this ruse by the authorities secret service men were detailed to watch Fitzgerald constantly and make a rigid investigation of the former teller's financial interest and affairs. Discoveries made by these secret service operatives resulted in the order for Fitzgerald's arrest.

Marshal Eberstein, chief of special agents of the department of justice and Deputy U. S. Marshals Walter Wainwright and J. T. Buckner arrested Fitzgerald at his insurance brokerage office just as The Former Sub-Treasury Teller was leaving for his home.

Fitzgerald was first taken to United States Marshal Hoy's office in the Federal building where he was searched, handcuffed and placed in a cell. Fitzgerald objected to being searched and for a few minutes he was handled somewhat roughly by the deputy marshals.

After an hour's imprisonment, Fitzgerald was taken before Judge Keussaw M. Landis, formally arraigned and his bail fixed at \$50,000. Being unable to give bond in this sum, he was taken to the county jail.

The indictment against Fitzgerald read in court specifies four counts. Three charge embezzlement and the fourth charges larceny. Under these charges a maximum sentence of ten years in a Federal prison or a fine equal to the sum embezzled is the penalty upon conviction.

Attaches of the District Attorney's office declare that since the disappearance of the \$173,000 from the sub-treasury Fitzgerald has done the following things:

Organized the Illinois Car Manufacturing Company with a \$50,000 plant at Hammou, Indiana.

Organized the Bolt, Nut and Forging Company with a large plant in Chicago.

Dealt extensively in stocks and bonds.

Moved from a modest flat to a \$10,000 residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Paid for this new home and furnished it expensively.

Lived in expensive style and entertained friends lavishly.

### Wife Made to Cut Saw Logs.

Charging that her husband has forced her to do all sorts of manual labor, including digging coal, cutting sawlogs and painting houses and that he has threatened on several occasions to kill her, and also because of the fact that he drinks and is very quarrelsome, Cordie J. Tucker has asked the circuit court to free her from the bonds of matrimony with James C. Tucker.

The petition states that the couple was married in Owensboro in November 1895 and that they had lived together as man and wife till August 20, 1910, when the defendant finally deserted and abandoned her. The woman states in her petition that she has been required to do the hardest sort of manual labor from hte day of her marriage and that twice her husband has beat her, unmercifully.

Mrs. Tucker asks the court for an absolute divorce and for the custody of her child Nina Lee, who is now six years of age.



## PLATFORM TO RADICAL.

Roosevelt Writes One Regulars Will Refuse.

Balance of Trade Against Us In Brazil Because of Coffee Purchases.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Whether or not Col. Roosevelt has constructed a platform which is so radical, if not revolutionary, that the regulars will refuse to stand on it and whether this means that besides the two old parties there will be in the field for the next Presidential election a new liberal or progressive party made up from the progressives gathered up everywhere is a question which just now is giving the political prophets much concern.

It is one thing to attract the applause of the multitude, and it is another thing to garner in the votes of those same men who did the shouting. Col. Bryan found that to be true. And yet—

Without doubt there are a lot of progressive senators and representatives who will come out from under cover next December. In fact they are coming out right along. They have felt that the party was not keeping up with the development of advanced thought among the people, but they have hesitated about declaring themselves as the recognized "insurgents" and "progressives" have done. Some of them pilandered for a time, flirting with the liberal element only to be warned back into the ranks of conservatism by the demands of the regulars where the latter were in undisputed control of the party machinery. But the whole country seems to be in the mad rush toward a more radically representative system of government, and the former President is leading the movement. He is excelled by no one in making an accurate shrewd estimate of the state of public opinion.

Col. Roosevelt has discovered what the people want. The acclaim which met his recent utterances apparently proved that, and he is the man to cast his fortunes with the powerful public, whose applause makes or mars the fortunes of those who appeal to it. The movement is bound to grow. It will gather strength daily, and there is little probability that anything can stop it. If the movement is one calculated to bring prosperity to the country, it will endure; if it be the lure of false prophets, it will pass away. But in any event, a large and perhaps controlling element of the people is determined to have a change. Perhaps it would be as well to recognize that this is their temper now as at some later time.

Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, has issued what he is pleased to call "The Code of the People's Rule." This was printed as Senate Document 695 (61st Congress, 2nd session). It consists of an introduction by Senator Owen with a compilation of "various statutes, etc., relating to the people's rule system of government, and for terminating abuses of machine politics, viz: An adequate registration system; secret ballot; direct primaries; publicity of campaign contributions; corrupt practices act; publicity pamphlets; initiative and referendum; recall; Desmoline's plan of city government; short ballot, etc." Accompanying the code was a copy of Senator Bourne's speech on Oregon's system of popular government "the best system in the world today."

Senator Owen declares that "the people's rule is not, or should not be, a partisan question. In Republican Oregon, South Dakota, Montana, and Maine, and in Democratic Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Nevada, the people have become already comparatively free from machine control, or are about to achieve that distinction."

Anyone who expects to get rich out of practical forestry, by planting trees and waiting for them to grow, will probably be disappointed unless he happens to be growing eucalyptus in California. The Forest Service has recently put out leaflets showing the cost, methods and profits of growing loblolly and shortleaf pine. It claims that loblolly will make a tree 80 feet high and containing 70 board feet of lumber at the age of 40 years. The wood is "course-grained, knotty and largely sapwood." Shortleaf pine makes better lumber but it is of slower growth. In crowded, unthinned stands, the pine will yield about 13,000 board feet of lumber to the acre in fifty years. At \$7.50 per thousand on the stump which is probably not

to little to estimate it at, this would give \$97.50 an acre, which is less than \$2 per year per acre, not counting anything for seedling, transplanting, thinning and other work beside interest on the money. From an economic point of view, the Forest Service should be able to find something more worthy of offering to the public as an investment.

The Spanish American Republics, with the aid of the United States, are maintaining in Washington the biggest and most energetic press bureau on earth in the Bureau of American Republics. It is the avowed purpose of this institution to promote the internal and external commerce of its members, and to bring about better feelings between the nations that make up the twenty-one adorning republics.

The biggest of these friendly sisters of the United States is Brazil, which in the month of July, of this year sold the very large amount of \$5,920,882 worth of goods to the United States and bought of us goods worth \$2,073,175. We buy coffee of Brazil, which amounts for the balance of trade against us, but Brazil would buy more of us if we had it to sell, and in fact is steadily increasing her purchases. She sold us during the past seven months over fifty million dollars worth of goods. In order to increase her exports Brazil is giving bounties for raising rubber, wheat and other articles.

The great countries of South America are growing very rapidly in wealth and power and influence, and some day this country will be making strenuous efforts to gain their trade, which has been going largely to England and Germany.

Alaska will undoubtedly make a demand when Congress meets again for legislation which will permit of the opening of the rich coal fields in that Territory. The entire Pacific Coast will benefit by having the Alaska coal made available. The Government, which is paying about one million dollars a year in freights to get Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal carried around to the Pacific Coast for the use of the fleet in order that the Alaska coal may be "conserved," will also benefit. On this point Senator Perkins, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said recently:

If that coal is as good as they (namely, the Geological Survey) say it is and we can get it at reasonable rates, it would be of very great benefit to the Navy as well as to the commercial interests.

Admiral Dewey, president of the General Board of the Navy in a report to Secretary Myer, made a similar statement.

"The report of the Geological Survey," to quote Senator Perkins further, "was an agreeable surprise to many of us. We ought to be able to put it down at tidewater at \$2 or \$2.50 per ton, and we could then get it to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports for about \$1 a ton, duty free."

"As chairman of the Naval affairs committee, I would like very much to see the mines opened. Private capital would do it with a chance to get title to the lands. I think we might charge a small royalty, based on commercial usage. We must give some inducements, but the question could be handled on a business basis."

Congress has bungled the coal situation in Alaska. In order that there may be an understanding of this subject which has been persistently before the public for many months, let us see what the Government geologist, Alfred H. Brooks says in Bulletin 442—of the Geological Survey, entitled, "The Mining Industry in 1909 and Alaska Coal and Its Utilization." Mr. Brooks remarks that two factors have held back the development of the Bering River and Matanuska fields, one being the advances made in the California oil fields and the other "the unfortunate conditions existing in regard to the laws under which Alaska coal lands can be taken up." He explains the legal situation very succinctly as follows:

"Though laws intended to enable the individual to obtain title to coal lands have been on the statute books for the last decade, not a single acre of land has yet (July 1, 1910) gone to patent. It is therefore no surprising that progress has been checked in the coal fields and that many who would undertake their development have become discouraged."

"The first act, passed 6, 1910, simply extended to Alaska the provisions of the coal-land laws in the United States. This law was ineffective, for it provided that only subdivided lands could be taken up, and there were then no land surveys in Alaska. The matter was rectified by the act April 28, 1904, which permitted unsurveyed lands to be entered and surveys to be made at the expense of the entrymen. Unfortunately, the law provided that only tracts of 160 acres could be taken up, and no recognition was given to the fact that it

was impracticable to develop an isolated coal field requiring the expenditure of a large amount of money by such small units.

Remedial legislation was sought and enacted in the statute of May 28, 1910. This law permitted the consolidation of claims staked previous to November 12, 1906, in tracts of 2,560 acres. One clause of this law invalidated the title if any individual or corporation at any time in the future owned any interest whatsoever directly or indirectly, in more than one tract. The purpose of this clause was to prevent the monopolization of coal fields its immediate effect was to discourage capital. It was felt by many that this clause might lead to forfeiture of title through the accidents of inheritance or might even be used by the unscrupulous in blackmailing. It would appear that land taken up under this law might at any time be forfeited to the Government though the action of any individual who, innocently or otherwise obtained interest in more than one coal company. Such a title was felt to be too insecure to warrant the large investments needed for mining developments.

The difference between the mining of coal and the mining of placer gold has not always been recognized. A placer claim may yield a profit to the prospector who has but a supply of provisions and a few simple tools but as a necessary preliminary to coal mining at least several thousand dollars must be expended on each claim. Even after the money necessary to patent has been spent, no profit from mining can accrue until sufficient capital has been invested to provide equipment and transportation facilities. These explanations, obvious to every coal owner are made here because the idea seems prevalent that any individual prospector, after staking a coal claim, can proceed to develop it at a profit as he might a gold placer.

### An Awful Eruption

of a volcano excites brief interest, and your interest in skin eruptions will be as short, if you use Bucklen's Arnica Salve, their quickest cure. Even the worst boils, ulcers, or fever sores are soon healed by it. Best for Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Chilblains and Piles. It gives instant relief. 25c at all drug stores.

### Farm Machinery Prices.

The insurgents have not yet used the time worn argument that American machinery may be purchased abroad cheaper than at home. This is strange, too, considering it is such a handy argument with which to attack the tariff, especially among farmers who do not want to think that anyone gets his machinery more cheaply than they do. But Senator Beveridge, who himself did not vote for the last tariff law, has perhaps spiked these guns. He took the government's reports, made through the consuls, and drew from them this price list of mowers and binders in the various countries:

	Blinder	Mower
United States . . . . .	\$125.00	\$50.00
Great Britain . . . . .	135.16	55.80
France . . . . .	173.70	63.69
Germany . . . . .	203.00	67.50
Denmark . . . . .	167.50	60.30
Sweden . . . . .	169.9	60.30
Hungary . . . . .	243.00	81.20
South Russia . . . . .	169.95	66.95
North Russia . . . . .	180.25	66.95
West Siberia . . . . .	187.98	72.10

It will be seen that the United States has the cheapest machinery. These figures are official, compiled by the consuls whose business it is to get exact information.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

### Saved a Soldier's Life

Facing death from shot and shell in the civil war was more agreeable to J. A. Stone, of Kemp, Tex., than facing it from what the doctors said was consumption. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough, that stuck to me in spite of all remedies for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. I now weigh 178 pounds." For Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Honeysuckle, Croup, Whooping Cough and lung trouble, its supreme. 50c 1.00 Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists. Guaranteed by all druggists.

### Secure a Certificate.

Under the law the Western Normal has the power to issue the ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE, the INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE and the LIFE CERTIFICATE which entitles the holder to teach anywhere in Kentucky for two years, four years, and for life respectively without further examination. Information as to the amount of work required for each certificate will be furnished when desired. Address H. H. Cherry, President, Western Normal, Bowling Green, Ky.

## GREAT PROGRESS IN FIFTY YEARS

Country's Strides In Population Little Short of Miracle.

Fifty years ago the population of our country was 31,000,000; now it is fully 90,000,000 with 10,000,000 more resident under our flag in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, and our other possessions across the sea.

Fifty years ago our National wealth but slightly exceeded \$16,000,000,000; now we are worth at least \$120,000,000,000 with immense natural yearly increase.

Fifty years ago we were coining per capita of our population was \$514 now the per capita is \$1,333.

Fifty years ago we were coining gold at the rate of \$23,000,000 a year now our annual gold coin approaches \$100,000,000 a year.

Fifty years ago our money circulation was \$13.85; now it is \$34.59, with a population three times as large.

Fifty years ago our annual bank clearing totaled \$7,000,000,000 a year; now (1909) they exceeded \$158,000,000,000.

Fifty years ago the deposits in our saving bank did not quite aggregate \$150,000,000; now (June 30, 1909) they total \$3,713,000,000.

Fifty years ago the deposits in our State banks totaled \$257,000,000; now (June 30, 1909) the deposits held by 467,000,000.

Fifty years ago we did not have any loans and trusts companies; now (June 30, 1909) these deposits held by such companies aggregate \$2,885,000,000.

Fifty years ago the depositors in our saving banks numbered only 693,870; now they number 8,531,863.

Fifty years ago the ordinary revenue of our Government was \$56,600,000 now it exceeds \$600,000,000.

Fifty years ago our yearly disbursement for pension was \$1,000,000; now it is \$161,000,000.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### President Taft's Paragraphs.

"I call attention to the fact that a very important part of conservation must always fall upon the State Legislatures, and that they would better be up and doing if they would save the waste and denudation and destruction through private greed or accidental fires that have made barren many square miles of the older States."

"Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older States that first called attention to a bait in the waste of our resources."

"If the Government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord would, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, a power of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, or of readjusting terms at fixed periods, enabling it to exercise a limited but effective control in the disposition and sale of the coal to the public."

"By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the permission of the Government authorities, it may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any State or neighborhood."

"It would be, of course, improper for me to intimate what the result of the issue as to the Cunningham and other Alaska claims is likely to be, but it ought to be distinctly understood that no private claims for Alaska coal lands have as yet been allowed or perfected, and also that whatever the result as to pending

# SEND YOUR BOY TO Matheny & Batts' Vanderbilt Training School

ELKTON, - KENTUCKY.

A limited select school. College trained teachers. Students from more than thirty towns in Kentucky and from six Southern states. Equipment valued at \$45,000. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Baths. Moral Surroundings excellent. No saloons. Extremely healthful location. \$3,000 spent on improvements this summer.

We take boys from 12 years of age up.

If you want your boy carefully trained send him to us, and send him while he is young.

The nineteenth year of the school opens Sept. 7.

Write for illustrated Catalogue.

Address All Communications to

MATHENY & BATTS,  
Principals.

ing claims, the existing coal land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfactory and should be radically amended."

"The Government of the United States has much to answer for in not having given proper attention to the Government of Alaska and the development of her resources for the benefit of all the people of the country. I would not force development at the expense of future waste of resources, but the problem as to the disposition of the coal lands for present and future use can be wisely and safely settled in one session if Congress gives it careful attention."

"It has been thought that there was danger of combination to obtain possession of all the power sites and to unite them under one control."

"Whatever the evidence of this, or lack of it, at present we have had enough experience to know that combination would be profitable, and the control of a great number of power sites would enable the holders or owners to raise the price of power at will within certain sections; and the temptation would promptly attract investors, and the danger of monopoly would not be a remote one."

"However this may be, it is the plain duty of the Government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly, and will prevent extortionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly."

### Course in Agriculture.

The Western Kentucky State Normal school offers a practical course of study in Elementary Agriculture, demonstration and actual work done on school farm. Teachers will have an opportunity to prepare for teaching the subject. Great opportunities offered young men who expect to make farming a life work. Course begins Sept. 6, 1910. Write for information. Address H. H. Cherry, President, Bowling Green, Ky.

### Smoke Signals.

The traveler on the plains in the early days soon learned the significance of the spires of smoke that he sometimes saw rising from a distant ridge or hill, and answered from a different direction. It was the signal talk of the direction. It was the signal talk of the Indians across miles of intervening ground, a signal used in rallying the warriors

for an attack, or warning them for a retreat.

The Indian had a way of sending the smoke up in rings or puffs knowing that such a smoke column would at once be noticed and understood as a signal and not mistaken for the smoke of some camp fire. He made his rings by covering the little fire with his blanket for a moment and allowing the smoke to ascend, says Harper's Weekly. The column of ascending smoke rings said to every Indian within thirty miles: "Beware! An enemy is near! Three smokes built close together meant 'Danger.' One smoke merely meant 'Attention.' Two smokes meant 'Camp at this place.'"

Frequently at night the settler or the traveler saw fiery lines crossing the sky shooting up and falling, perhaps taking a direction diagonal to the lines of vision. He might guess that these were the signals of the Indians, but unless he were an old-timer he might not be able to interpret the signals. The old-timer and the squaw man know that one fire arrow, an arrow prepared by treating the head of the shaft with gunpowder and fine bark, meant the same as three columns of smoke puffs—"An enemy is near." Two arrows meant "Danger," three arrows, "The danger is great." Several arrows indicated "The enemy is too powerful for us."

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OLATON.

Left Over From Last Week. Sept. 8.—Mr. Harve Snider, Leach, Ky., is in town to-day.

Mr. Ernest Wilson has returned from Louisville.

Miss Sude Felix arrived home from Hardinsburg, Wednesday where she spent several days the guest of relatives and attended the fair.

Dodson Parks of Friedland, spent Saturday night and Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen and attended the Harper-Robinson meeting at Cedar Grove.

Mrs. J. F. Allen has returned from Louisville where she spent several days purchasing dry goods.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



## CROP YIELDS

### KEEPS PACE.

#### Increased Population Followed by Necessary Crop Increase.

That the 4,766,883 population of the area comprised in Greater New York, as reported by the Census Bureau, should have shown an increase since 1900 of 1,329,681, or 38.4 per cent., was a surprise to many people because of the magnitude of the figures. They merely confirmed, however, the growing testimony of the census to the fact that American city population has been increasing more rapidly than that of the country districts. If the preliminary rough estimate of 90,000,000, for the whole country's population in 1910 is similarly compared with the 75,693,734 of the 1900 census the ratio of increase there is only 19 per cent. The bearing of these figures on finance lies in the question of the more rapid increase in home consumers of our agricultural products, as compared with the increase in producers.

This, as every one knows has to do especially with the harvests of wheat and cotton. If these yearly crops have on the average been increasing as rapidly as the increase in home-consuming population exports and prices of those products might remain the same. But if the crops are not keeping pace with the growth of home demand, their exports must suffer permanently, and prices (foreign harvests remaining fairly constant) must advance. What have the crops to show?

The largest wheat crop ever grown in America was that of 1901, and there were crops in the decade past, like those of 1907 and 1908, which fell below years of the preceding decade, such as 1898. Nevertheless, the average annual what yield from 1900 to 1909 inclusive was 660,000,000 bushels, whereas the annual average from 1890 to 1899 inclusive was 503,000,000. This was an increase of 30 per cent., which does not show up badly. Somewhat contrary to the popular notion, our cotton crops have also increased. The past season's crop and the crop of 1903 fell well below those of such years as 1897 and 1898, but the 13,500,000 bales of 1903 and 1904 were two millions each ahead of the best crop of the earlier decade. The average annual cotton yield, from 1900 to 1909 inclusive, was 11,600,000 bales; the average from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, 8,700,000—an increase of 33 per cent.

But if production has kept up so good a relative pace to population, why the high wheat and cotton prices, why the diminished exports and the talk of scarcity? There are two answers. One is that these phenomena occur in the occasional years when a crop runs short, and are not heard of when a bumper harvest follows. The other is that in the very prosperous decade just behind us, the average individual consumed more grain and bought more clothing than in the not-so-prosperous decade of the later nineties.—New York Evening Post.

#### How Good News Spreads.

"I am 70 years old and travel most of the time," writes B. F. Tolson, of Elizabethtown, Ky. "Everywhere I go I recommend Electric Bitters, because I owe my excellent health and vitality to them. They effect a cure every time." They never fail to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. They work wonders for weak, run-down men and women, restoring strength, vigor and health that's a daily joy. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction is positively guaranteed by all druggists.

#### Tobacco in Our Non-Contiguous Territory.

Figures of the Commerce in tobacco with the United States and its non-contiguous territory during the last fiscal year have been made public by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that from the Philippines the United States imported a total of \$1,677,606 worth of all kinds of tobacco, including the following, free of duty: leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, \$1,436; other leaf, \$843; cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, \$1,665,760; other, \$32. The following amounts paid duty: Leaf tobacco, \$1; cigars, etc. \$11,814. During the fiscal year 1909 the imports from the islands were valued at \$2,866, all dutiable, being before the tariff act, which gave free trade, and the majority of which was of cigars valued at \$2,863, the other quantities being \$1 of leaf for wrappers; \$25 of other leaf and \$3 of other manufactured tobacco.

During the past fiscal year the

United States exported \$39,478 worth of leaf and \$162,389 of manufactured tobacco to the islands as compared with \$974 of leaf and \$147,807 of manufactured tobacco in 1909.

From Porto Rico the United States imported \$1,254,655 of leaf and \$4,497,897 of manufactured tobacco during the last fiscal year as compared with \$469,032 of leaf and \$37,103 of manufactured tobacco in 1909. To Porto Rico the United States in 1910 exported \$325,078 of leaf and \$27,076 of manufactured tobacco as compared with \$469,032 of leaf and \$37,103 of manufactured tobacco in 1909.

The Hawaiian figures shows that during the last fiscal year the United States exported \$659,661 worth of manufactured tobacco to that island as against \$606,830 worth the year before and imported from Hawaii \$15,644 of leaf and \$6,939 of manufactured as against \$4,214 of leaf and \$478 of manufactured in 1909.

Alaska exported \$20 worth of leaf and \$10,171 of manufactured tobacco to this country in 1910 as against \$690 of leaf and \$7,668 of manufactured the year before. To Alaska the United States exported \$6,659 of leaf and \$624,926 of manufactured in 1910 as against \$2,559 of leaf and \$653,968 of manufactured the year before.

Last year the United States exported \$30,074 of leaf and \$111,819 of manufactured tobacco to Panama as compared with \$35,599 of leaf and \$119,601 of manufactured in 1909.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

#### Butter and Butter Substitutes.

The great majority of people eat butter and much prefer it to any of the substitutes which have been put upon the market. However, a great many people must use a substitute on account of the high prices which prevail during certain months of the year.

Oleomargarine is the most common substitute for butter and millions of pounds of this product are consumed each year. The difference in cost of production between oleomargarine and butter is so great that when butter is retailed at forty cents per pound oleomargarine may be retailed at twenty cents per pound at as great a profit to the dealer.

The person who chooses to purchase the substitute should be allowed to do so and he should be required to pay only the price of the substitute. The difference in price between the genuine product and the substitute is to great that dealers are tempted to sell the later for the former. Only by requiring that the consumers may differentiate between the two articles can honest traffic in the substitute be insured.

This was contemplated by Congress when the present internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound was levied upon "artificially colored oleomargarine." Many people think that all oleomargarine which is "artificially colored" so that the consumer cannot distinguish it from butter is the only oleomargarine that is thus taxed one-fourth of one cent per pound.

It is only when the product is made to look like butter so that it may be fraudulently sold as butter that a burdensome tax is imposed upon it. The imposition of the tax is not to suppress the sale of oleomargarine or to make it more expensive to the consumer, but to prevent fraud in its sale.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY UNION,  
E. K. SLATER, Sec.  
St. Paul, Minn.

#### Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine

Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours. Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

#### The Happiest Man.

The happiest man in the world is the one who is conscious of giving to his fellows the best service. Those who are seeking happiness through travel, or hunting and fishing, or through any of the avenues offered for recreation and enjoyment, are not succeeding unless they are at the same time conscious of a deserved rest and change from work that has been faithfully performed for the good of some one. What makes life worth living is its opportunity with the ability to serve in some useful occupation. Travel and vacation are enjoyable to those only who have worked and served.

We may all have the real enjoyment of life if we will seek an employment that will benefit others. The consciousness of being useful and serviceable is what gives satisfaction and pleasure to life. Those who are active are happiest.

## BRIDGE PROSPECTS

### LOOKS GOOD.

#### Right of Way Sought In Owensboro and Rockport.

The following is from the Rockport Democrat:

Interest in the Rockport-Owensboro bridge for the building of which the Owensboro and Rockport Bridge and Terminal company is incorporated with A. H. Kennedy as president is taking on renewed interest. T. H. Hazelrigg, who has been working in the interest of the undertaking, is in the city, and appeared before the city council with Mr. Kennedy Wednesday evening and asked for a franchise through certain streets in the city for the building of the railroad leading to the bridge. The franchise ordinance as prepared by Mr. Hazelrigg asks for a right of way through Ninth street from north to south the entire length of the street and also through Madison running east and west the entire length of that street. The matter went over until Friday evening when the city council will hold a special session to consider the ordinance.

The company appeared before the Owensboro city council Tuesday evening and asked for a franchise along the river front from the west to the east side of the city. The Owensboro council will consider it further next Monday evening. Construction work must begin within one year after the time the franchise is passed, otherwise the rights of the company under the proposed ordinance become void. The best information we are able to gather is the prospect for the bridge seems to be brighter than at any time heretofore.

#### Teachers Wanted.

The demand for teachers who have been trained in the Western Normal is greater than the supply. The Fall Session opens September 6th. Write President H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green, Ky., for information relative to free tuition.

#### A Few Facts About Music.

Who does not know the softening power of music, especially the music of the human voice? It is like the Angel-whispering of kind words in the hour of trouble. Who can be angry when the voice of love speaks in song? Who hears the harsh voice of selfishness, and the brutalizing passion, when music gathers up her pearly love-words, to salute the ear with a stray song of paradise? Sing to the sick man. Sing to the disconsolate, sing to the sufferer, sing to the old, and sing to the children, for music will inspire them all.

The human voice is the most perfect musical instrument ever made; and well it might be, for it had the most skillful maker.

The voice should be cultivated to sing the tones of love to a man and to God. Around the fireside in the social circle. It should sing the voice of love and at the altar of God it should pour forth melodious praise. How sweet does it make the worship of God to have the reverent emotions poured out in song: How early should children be taught to sing, for what is sweeter than the songs of innocent childhood, so refining, so refreshing so suggestive of HEAVEN? Music sweetens the cup of bitterness, softens the hand of want. Lightens the burden of life, makes the heart courageous and the soul cheerfully devout. Into the soul of childhood and youth it pours a tide of redeeming influence. Its first and direct effect is to mentalize the musical performer; not to give him knowledge, nor more wisdom in the principal business affairs of life, but to stir his mental being to activity, to awaken strong emotion, to move among the powers within as a common electrifier, touching here with tenderness, there with energy, now with holy aspiration, and now with the inspiring thrill of beauty. It breathes like a miracle of inspiration through the soul, to elevate, refine and spiritualize. No lethargy can exist in the soul that is pouring forth a tide of musical numbers. Its very recesses are all astir. Everything within becomes active; the perceptions acute, the affections warm, the normal sensitivities quick and sensitive. When we think how much the world wants awakening we can think of no power greater than that which dwells in the mysterious melodies of music. Let everybody become musicians and surely they would become LIVING souls.

Besides music being powerful, universal the voice of love and the type of infinite it is venerable for its age as it is the voice of God's love. We know not but it is co-existing with his being. It is reasonable to suppose that its swelling numbers have rolled and made heavens vocal with its strains of praise since creation dawned. But the first account of it on record was at the laying of the foundation of the earth, when the "Morning stars" delighted with the promise of a new "plant" sang together and all the earth was made glad. Its rocky spires thrown up, its forest harps strung, its ocean organs tuned, it raised its everlasting anthem to swell the chorus of the skies.

Every song soothes and uplifts. It is the just possible that at times that a song is as good as a prayer. Indeed a song of the pure kind recognized in scripture is akin to a petition which it is also in the spirit of thanksgiving. That "Sweet singer of Israel" wedded his sincerest prayers to melody and waited them upward on the night air from his throbbing heart. In the soul that has been touched and made tender by the fingers of pain, music finds a place where it may murmur its sweetest chords.

Music is healthful; there is no better cure for bad humor and no medicine more pleasant to take. We cannot join those who lament that the piano is heard where once the monotone of the spinning wheel, and the click of the shuttle where the only instrumental performance. It is a matter of rejoicing rather than music of iron and fingers of steel, driven by the tireless elements, now perform the laborious work of cloth manufacture, and lucious fruits are to the taste. Who regrets that forests have been cleared, the walls and fences built, the grain crops made sufficiently easy of cultivation, to allow the addition of the fruit yard and garden for the enjoyment of the cultivator? One of the greatest attractions for the old and young, when visiting our cities, is the music that we may hear there. Why should the farmer's household not be as cheerful and full of pleasure, as that of the merchant or the professional man?

I know of nothing more genial and heart warming than to hear a nice instrumental piece or song sung by a musician, or anyone. No family can afford to do without music. It is a good luxury and an economy, an alleviator of sorrow and a spring of enjoyment. So let everybody get busy and learn music. If they want something that will stay with them, music will fill the desolate homes with pleasure. We need it in the homes and in the churches.

HARRIETT S. SANDERFUR,  
Instrumental and Vocal Music teacher,  
BEAVER DAM, KY.

#### PRENTIS.

Left Over From Last Week.  
Sept. 6.—Rev. A. B. Gardner filled his regular appointment at Slaty Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

Several at this place attended the picnic at Central City last Monday.

The projected meeting will begin at Providence next Second Sunday. It will be conducted by our pastor Rev. Bob Bennett and we are also expecting Bro. Mell of Beaver Dam to assist him. Everybody will be welcome and kindly invited to attend. Hope to have large crowds and a good meeting at old Providence once more. You had better come for you may wish you had. Are expecting some able sermons by our assistant preacher, Rev. Mell.

Mr. Shart Burgess and wife of Beaver Dam, were the guest of Mr. J. R. Burgess and family last Monday.

Mrs. Mattie Nance of this place is visiting in Beaver Dam this week.

## QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs  
GUARANTEED  
Sold by druggists. Made by

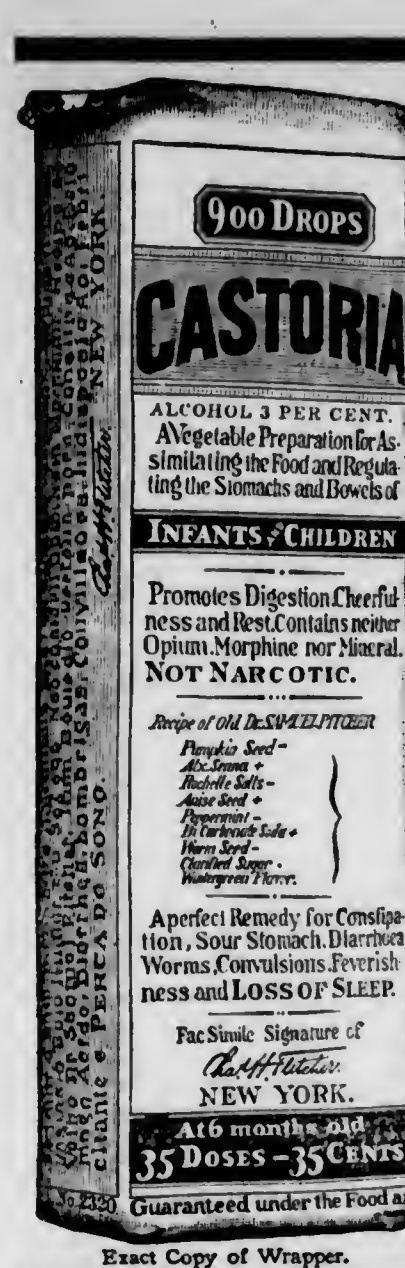
J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

#### Real Estate.

50 Acres of the finest Rough river bottom land located three miles west of Hartford. About 20 acres in cultivation. Good dwelling and out buildings. A bargain for \$1,250.

We have 460 acres of fine bottom land from one and a half to two miles of Hartford, part of it with timber. Also about 75 acres of upland belonging to the same tract. Terms easy

180 Acres of land two miles south of Rosine on a free delivery route out of Beaver Dam. 30 acres bottom land about 20 acres timber land and the rest of it fairly good upland. Five room frame, two story house, two barns and good tenant house. Splendid orchard, never failing well in yard and horse lot and spring in easy reach of the house. In good repair. Must be sold and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to BARNETT & SMITH, Hartford, Ky.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80

SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, and to introduce us we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 cash or order \$4.50.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made of all sizes, 11 to 15, and carrying very durable lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special price for the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice the thick rubber tree "A" and puncture strips "B" and "C," also rim strip "D" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

Save \$75! BY PURCHASING ONE OF OUR

FULL BOOKKEEPING COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

for only \$25. The regular price is \$100. Those who bring or mail this advertisement to us within five days after seeing it and telling us where they saw it will be able to have one reserved at the low rate of \$25. Books and stationery are included. No time limit. If not ready now, buy one for future use.

G. W. Schwartz

PRINCIPAL

Bryant Stratton

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Second and Walnut Streets. LOUISVILLE, KY.



## Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, EDITOR

TELEPHONES.  
Cumberland.....14.  
Rough River.....22.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Judge Court of Appeals.  
JUDGE J. ALLEN DEAN.

For Congress.  
DR. D. W. GADDIE.

The south needs protection, and needs it worse than any other section of the country.

Every Democratic statesman is a protectionist for his district, and a reformer for the other fellow.

It is recorded that even Christ sat down to eat with sinners, and was not afraid of the criticisms which followed.

Insurgent La Follette voted against reducing the tariff on paper because paper is made in Wisconsin. He was no doubt willing and ready to vote to reduce the tariff on the product of some other state.

Just now all the Democratic politicians, big, little, old and young are taking notice of one John Whalen, the Louisville boss seems to be in position to dominate to some extent Kentucky Democratic politics.

It is not customary to announce the fact from mountain tops when you hunt thieves and gratters. Whenever a man makes a display of his intentions it is pretty sure sign that he has other motives in view than the catching of criminals.

When a wild-eyed man, with a double-barrel shot gun in his hands, rushes pell mell through the streets, flourishing the gun and announcing that he is going to shoot some thief, honest men as well as thieves take shelter, even though the gun may be empty and perfectly harmless.

The high cost of living is bothering free trade as well as protection countries. The tariff is not the guilty dog. We should expend a little time knocking out the monopolies and trusts, but it won't do to kill the goose that laid the golden egg in an attempt to change a condition which would exist just the same after the death of the goose.

The Insurgents and Democrats have been making a loud cackle about the cotton schedule. In 1896 ten bushels of wheat would buy 97 yards of cotton flannel, two and one-fourth yards to the pound; in 1910 ten bushels of wheat will pay for 131 yards of the same goods. Can't the farmer stand for the difference of 34 yards in his favor this year as against 1896, or does he want the \$9,000,000 farmers to go back to the Cleveland days?

Last week, ex-president Roosevelt caused it to be announced far and wide that he had declined to eat at a banquet given by the Chicago-Hamilton Club, unless one of its members, Senator Lorimer, who is accused of having obtained a seat in the United States through bribery, was denied admission to the banquet. We don't know whether any votes were ever purchased in any of Mr. Roosevelt's races for office or not. We have an idea however, and while we are opposed to the use of money for the purchase of votes in elections, we can see no very great difference in the purchase of an individual voter than in the purchase of a member of the legislature. The man who benefits through the one means is as guilty as the one who benefits through the other.

A genuine effort should be made by Republicans of Kentucky to clear their County and State committees of appointive office holders. This was one of Mr. Roosevelt's hobbies when he was president and he enforced it, at least in some directions. While we do not believe that the mere fact that a man holds an appointive office is an evidence of his inability to perform duties incident to committee work yet it is odious to many citizens to have an official who should be the servant of all the people devoting the time which belongs to them and for which he is paid, to the interests of one political party in a campaign against those who represent an opposite political organization. For this reason, the filling of offices by federal or state officers injures and handicaps our midst.

to do in its efforts before the people.

### TWO OF THE SAME MIND.

Tuesday Evening's Owensboro Inquirer, which does not reach Hartford until early Wednesday morning, contained the following editorial:

"A \$5,000,000 ship subsidy grant and a central government bank are two good bets in the event of the next house of representatives retaining its present Republican majority. If the house is Democratic it is an equally good bet that special privilege will be disappointed on both propositions.

The Hartford Herald is printed each Tuesday evening, contained the following editorial:

"A five-million-dollar ship subsidy grant and a central Government bank are two good bets in the event of the next House of Representatives retaining its present Republican majority. If the House is Democratic, it is an equally good bet that special privilege will be disappointed on both propositions.

Now it was impossible for the editor of the Inquirer to have the advantage of a copy of the Hartford Herald, for the reason that it had not gone to press when the Inquirer was printed. It was impossible for the editor of the Hartford Herald to know what the Inquirer would contain, because it had not yet reached Hartford, and unless the editor of the Inquirer, or someone for him, telephoned the above editorial to the Herald editor, we have the most remarkable occurrence. Here are two men, thirty miles apart, whose minds are running so nearly in the same channel that they actually write an editorial containing the same identical thing, same thought, and same words. We are at a loss to account for this condition except on the theory of mental telepathy.

### WHAT WOULD DEMOCRATS DO?

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal in last Sunday's edition quotes from an interview with Judge Alton B. Parker, former Democratic presidential candidate the following: "What sort of a tariff measure will the Democrats most likely present, he was asked."

"That is a difficult question for any man to answer. There are many minds, some favoring revision, some tariff for revenue only and some absolute free trade. No man could tell in advance what would be the outcome."

Here we have it in a nut shell. After all of the abuse and criticism which has been heaped upon the new tariff law by our Democratic friends it is admitted by no less authority than Judge Parker that the Democrats are of many minds, and that their position on the tariff runs all the way from the bottom free trade to the top round of the highest protection. This was proven by the late special session of Congress, during which the Democratic delegation from Virginia, wanted to increase the tariff on peanuts four hundred percent, and everybody knows how our own Kentucky Democratic delegation gallantly worked for a tariff on hemp and other Kentucky products, while the Louisiana senators and representatives stood by sugar and rice and the late senator McEnry even voted for the final passage of the law. Nothing can come of Democratic control in Congress, except still greater uncertainty, business depression, idle factories and consequent idle men and hungry women and children and while hunger will not penetrate to the farmers home it will mean a reduction on the selling price of everything he produces, because of the lack of a ready home market, made by well paid and constantly busy employees in the manufactories of our country.

### Will Not Consent to Free Raw.

The Texas Democrats in convention assembled have not only endorsed Bailey as their Presidential candidate but what is more to the purpose, they have declared in their platform against the doctrine of free raw materials. This means that when it comes to the drafting of a Tariff bill, provided the Democrats carry the next House, the sixteen Democratic Congressmen from Texas will have something to say about it and will not consent to free raw.—Taunton Mass. Herald-News.

### ARNOLD.

Sept. 12.—Health in this community is good at this writing. A revival meeting is being conducted at Mt. Liberty church by Rev. P. W. Harris and Arthur Keelinger. Tobacco cutting, is progressing nicely the quality is better than last season. Mr. James Cook visited at Mr. Harlow Daugherty's Sunday. Mr. Allen Coy has lately moved in our midst.

## COUNCIL GRANTS FRANCHISE

For Railroad on the River Front at Owensboro.

Ordinance is Changed Making Life of Franchise 50 Instead of 30 Years.

The Owensboro Messenger says: An ordinance was placed on its first reading last night at an adjourned meeting of the council and will receive its final passage at a called meeting to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, giving the Owensboro and Rockport Bridge and Terminal company a franchise for the construction and operation for a period of 50 years of a railroad on the river front of Owensboro. The ordinance was passed by a vote of nine of the councilmen, Messrs. Burch and Richardson being excused from voting on account of their being stockholders in the company and Mr. Deluser being absent from the meeting.

The right of way for the proposed line given by the city to the company will allow the construction of the line within 50 feet north of 50 feet measured southward from the crest of the slope of bank of the Ohio river and provides that all the construction shall be on the city street levels.

After much discussion the company, on motion of Mr. Miller, was given a 50 year franchise instead of a 30 year one.

Another thing that caused a long discussion was the provision that all the other common carriers should have the right to use the line of the new company and to deliver to the new company any cars for delivery, upon such terms and conditions as may be reasonable and just. Mr. Linzelrigg asked the council to change the provision, because it necessitated the new company doing for competing lines services that it could not in turn demand of them and because it would therefore be a great disadvantage.

The matter after much discussion was changed so that instead of using the clause, on such terms and conditions as may be reasonable and just, it provided that the freight and interchange of line service on reciprocal terms and conditions, leaving the proposition open to the railroad companies to adjust between themselves if the road becomes a reality.

Mr. Hazelrigg, Dr. D. M. Griffin, Mr. Geo. H. Cox and Prof. Kennedy, of Rockport, President of the road each made a talk in behalf of the passage of the ordinance with the changes that they had recommended.

The Mayor announced that a special meeting of the council would be held at 10 o'clock this morning for the placing of the ordinance on its final passage.

The ordinance provides that work on the line shall be started within year from date of the passage of the ordinance and that the work shall be completed within three years.

### Kentucky Conference M. E. Church

The Kentucky annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was being held at Paducah, Ky., last week, being presided over by Bishop Warren. The next session of the conference will be held at Newport. The sessions were well attended and reports all showed progress in the work during the year. Rev. Richard P. Harper was returned to Beaver Dam, and Rev. W. H. Crane to No

Creek in this county. The following is a list of appointments for the Louisville district:

Louisville District.—F. L. Greech, district superintendent; Arlington, I. H. Reade; Beaver Dam, Richard P. Harper; Bowling Green, Benjamin Helm; Bowling Green, circuit, R. W. Hutcheson; Deerlick, John Rich; Dexter, Floyd Longstone; Earlinton, D. B. Holtzclaw Gray; Hampton, J. C. Hayes; Hardinsburg, E. L. Shepherd; Hickory Grove and Paducah, G. W. Dame; Leitchfield, C. R. Hunt; Louisville, Trinity, C. B. Patterson and G. I. Oliver; Louisville, Wesley, C. A. Fellows; Marion circuit, R. O'Brien; Morgantown, A. D. Robinson; Mumfordsville, C. R. Davidson; No Creek, W. H. Crain; Onton, Eli Wesley; Owensboro, J. M. Davis; Patton Creek, T. M. Anderson; Sacramento, N. G. Grizzle; Scottsville, J. N. Horn; Pine Grove circuit, J. H. Embury; Zion, S. B. Wardiff.

### Mule Colt Show.

On Saturday Sept. 17th, 1910 at the Fair Ground Hartford Ky., we will hold our annual Mule Colt Show. A premium of \$7.50 for the best mare mule and \$7.50 for the best horse mule are given. All parties owning mule colts sired by our Jack are requested to bring them to this show also bring your mules of all ages as there will be some mule buyers on hand and this will give every one a chance to dispose of mules if they wish to do so.

BLACK & BIRKHEAD.

### Arguments Which Destroy Each Other.

The Democratic leaders and newspapers tell the consumer and laborer that the Tariff is responsible for the high cost of living. In the same breath they tell the farmer that his prices are regulated by the laws of supply and demand. It seems that the two arguments used destroy each other. The Tariff keeps out foreign made goods, thus protecting the home laborer and giving him work at good wages, which enables him to pay good prices to the farmer for what he produces.—Marion (Va.) News.

### SUPERINTENDENT LEACH

ON ANNUAL VISITATION  
Our worthy Superintendent, Henry Leach, began the annual visitation of the public schools in Ohio county Tuesday afternoon. It will take him about two months to complete this work. Mr. Leach has a small ledger, made out in skeleton form, designed to get a complete history of the school and buildings, which, when all the visitations have been made, will be filed away for future reference.

### COOL SPRINGS.

Sept. 14.—Several from here attended the picnic near Rochester Saturday. All report a pleasant day. Mr. and Mrs. George McMillon, of Prentiss, and Mrs. Fannie Neal were the guests of Mr. O. E. Scott Sunday.

Miss Argent Shultz spent Thursday night with Mrs. Hallie Elliott.

Mr. Hines, of Missouri, is visiting relatives in this community.

Mrs. Lina Cox and children visited Mrs. Nora Fulton Saturday.

Mrs. Mattie Whalin and little daughter, Mollie Francis, and Mrs. Agnes Tate, visited Miss Maude Jarnagin at Prentiss Sunday.

Several of the school children have whooping cough.

Mrs. Emma Barnes, of Shultztown, and Mrs. Neal spent Tuesday with Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Mote Miller and children, of the Little Bend, are the guests of his brother, Mr. Arthur Miller, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Hoskins and H. L. Hoskins and family, of Mercer Mines, visited relatives here Saturday night.

## 20 POUNDS OF BUTTER.

Value of 20 Pounds of Dairy Butter in March, 1910, and in March, 1896, When Measured by the Wholesale Prices of the Following Staple Articles.

Article.	Unit.	1910 March	1896 March
Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	Pounds.....	20	20
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	Gallons.....	16	12
Rice: Domestic, choice.....	Pounds.....	112	112
Salt: American.....	Barrels.....	7	7
Sugar: Granulated.....	Pounds.....	124	124
Ten: Formosa, No. 1.....	Pounds.....	25	25
Carpet: Brussels.....	Yards.....	5	5
Carpet: Ingrain.....	Yards.....	11	11
Cotton: Indian, 3/4 yard to the pound.....	Yards.....	109	109
Gingham: Amoske.....	Yards.....	50	50
Shetlands: Bleached, Pepperell, 18/4.....	Yards.....	22	22
Shetlands: Brown, 4/4 Pepperell.....	Yards.....	56	56
Shirtings: Bleached, 4/4, Fruit of the Loom.....	Yards.....	62	62
Rhodes: Men's vest kid, Goodyear welt.....	Pairs.....	2	2
Hosiery: Clay worsted, diagonal, 12 owned.....	Yards.....	23	23
Coal: Anthracite stove.....	Tons.....	1	1
Coal: Bituminous, Georges Creek (New York Harbor).....	Bushels.....	50	50
Petroleum: Refined, 150° w.....	Gallons.....	53	53
Barbed wire: Galvanized.....	Rolls.....	267	267
Nails: Wire, eight-penny.....	Pounds.....	54	54
Wheat: Common domestic.....	Bushels.....	15	15
Chests: Portland, Domestic.....	Barrels.....	44	44
Wine: Communion.....	Gallons.....	12	12
Oak, white: Plank.....	Feet.....	112	112
Shingles: Cypress.....	Feet.....	1	1
Spices.....	Pounds.....	20	20

a With \$1.00 remaining.

b With \$1.71 remaining.

# New York Store.

Notice to the people of Hartford and the surrounding country, that we will be open and ready for business

Saturday, Sept. 17th, 1910,

With an up-to-date line of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' and Mens' Furnishing Goods. Also an up-to-date line of Ladies' ready-to-wear goods—Skirts, Suits, Waists, Etc.,

It will pay you to wait and see our stock before buying your fall and winter goods, so don't forget the place. We will save you money on every article you need in our line. All we want is for you to call and see our line. Prices will sure surprise you and quality of goods the very best. We guarantee every article in our store and if not suited with a purchase, your money refunded without any question. So don't forget the date and place.

## THE NEW YORK STORE

MAIN STREET,

Hartford, Ky.

HARTFORD HOUSE BUILDING.

Saleslady wanted at New York Store. Apply at once.

### HERBERT.

Sept. 13.—Mrs. J. W. Ford is very sick. Her death is expected at any time.

Miss Carrie Ewin is sick.

Mr. Oscar Rice and family moved to Guston, Ky., to day.

Mrs. Irvin Head and Miss Ethel Head, of Owensboro, are at the bedside of Mrs. Ellen Ford.

Mr. Charlie Taylor and wife will move into Mr. Wm. Ford's residence this week.

The infant of Mr. John Swope is very ill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Douthett, of Synthia, is visiting Mrs. Sallie Floyd.

Miss Myrtle Burdett spent Saturday night with Miss Dora Helm in Peirville.

Mr. Obe Burdett is opening up a coal bank on his farm.

Miss May Rogers is teaching a fine school here. More than fifty pupils enrolled and a great many more to start when the school is in the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart will visit Mr. Homer Milligan's family Friday at Hollin. Little Miss Josephine Milligan will accompany them home.

Mrs. Fannie Tuttle and Mrs. Stout Ware of Philpot, visited at Mr. Virgil Miller's this week.

Mr. Will Crowe has gone to Philpot.

Mr. Frank Chambers had a good horse to die this week.

Mr. Jim Phillips, who has been

very sick for the last six weeks, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Haynes spent Monday with Mr. Oscar Rice and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Miller were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Holland, of Whitesville, Wednesday.

Mr. Charles W. Phillips, who has been quite ill of eczema, is some better.

### Ohio Valley Exposition.

Cincinnati, Ohio. For this occasion the L. & N. will sell tickets from Hartford dates of sale Aug. 28th to Sept. 24th, at the following rates: Tickets limited to ten days from date of sale \$6.80. Tickets limited to reach original starting point not later, than midnight, Sept. 29th, \$8.95.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

### SOLDIERS INJURED IN

### TRAIN WRECK MONDAY

Twenty-nine members of the First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, and Lieut. Van Winkle, of the Second, were injured near Indianapolis Monday, when fast express train No. 9 of the Big Four, crashed into the troop train bearing the soldiers to camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Maj. Meckling and Lieut. Van Winkle were the most seriously injured. It is believed both will recover. The engineer of the fast train and the fireman of the troop special were instantly killed, and many civilian passengers were injured.

None of our Hartford boys were injured in the wreck.



# Fall Arrivals.

Our splendid new stock of **FALL MERCHANDISE** is now daily arriving and to say that the styles are splendid and snappy, is but putting it mildly. The very latest in Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery, Men's Furnishings, etc., will be found in our **BIG STOCK**. Watch for our announcement later, when a more detailed account of our various lines of new merchandise will be given. Don't forget that it pays to trade with the house that saves you money.



McCall Pattern No. 3543-3553  
STYLISH MODEL

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

## SMALLHOUS.

Sept. 14.—Mr. Berry Brown and Miss Erna Addington, eloped to Indiana, Friday and were married. They returned to the home of the bride where a nice dinner was prepared for them Sunday. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Everly, of Matanzas, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Mattie Reid Sunday.

Mrs. C. O. Hunter, of Hartford, and little son, Thomas Taylor, are the guests of Mesdames Jennie Ross and J. C. Drake.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Bennett left Monday for Oklahoma, to reside in the future.

Mrs. J. C. Bennett visited friends in Hartford from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. Ed Hunter went to Russellville Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bilbro and sons, of near Matanzas, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo France Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boone and three children, Ethel, Owen and Gertie were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Eudally Sunday.

Mrs. Alford Pierce and sons Marion and Opal, of Polseville, Ind., left for their home Friday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Mag Faught.

Mr. Jim Calloway, of Centertown, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Calloway Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fulkerson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hill, near South Carrollton.

Dr. J. L. Smith, Centertown, was called to see Mrs. Joe Bullock yesterday, who is quite ill at her home near here.

Messrs. Tom and Bob Godsey have returned from the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Jane Eskridge, who is dangerously ill at her home in Breckinridge county.

Mrs. C. O. Hunter and little son will return to Hartford to-day.

Mr. Leslie Boswell, of Muhlenburg county, was in our midst Sunday.

Mr. Bob Matthews, of near Ceralvo, was in our midst Sunday.

Miss Kate Matthews returned to her home near Ceralvo, Sunday, from a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. E. Fulkerson, and cousin, Miss Eva Faught. She took her little niece, Deulah May Fulkerson home with her for a visit.

Mack Buskell, Moorman, was the guest of Noah Withrow Monday.

Dr. M. D. Maddox returned to Louisville Sunday, after an extended visit to his parents here.

## OLATON.

Sept. 15.—Walter Patterson and Ernest Young left Friday for Kansas.

Mr. Palmer Lloyd has returned from Arkansas.

Mr. Dowden Estes was in Dundee on business Friday.

Mrs. Amanda Ezell and daughter, Miss Gladys left Tuesday for Arkansas, where they will make their home.

Mr. Ernest Wilson has returned to Louisville after spending several days the guest of his family.

Mr. Leslie White was in Hartford on business Monday.

Prof. Admiral P. Dockery entertained a large crowd of Olaton people, with his show at the schoolhouse Monday night.

Mr. Sam H. Payton was here recently from Crofton, Ky., the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jane Payton.

## Hartford College Notes.

This term is well nigh two weeks old, yet the teachers are all in high spirits, being thus influenced by the splendid way in which the interested patrons manifested their high regard for their educational institution. This is certainly commendable in all patrons who have children to educate and to prepare for the duties of this life and the higher duties of the life beyond. We certainly hope the interest and zeal of our patrons and lovers of true education may grow and increase as time rolls on.

We were entertained on the morning of our opening by good and practical talks, reading and prayer from Prof. Brown, Hon. J. S. Glenn, Mrs. J. S. Glenn, Bros. Bruner and Elgin and Prof. Morton. We hope to have all these splendid people with us again. Prof. H. E. Brown is fast proving himself to be a splendid, careful and painstaking manager of the student body of the Hartford College.

Miss Winona Stevens, though young, is up with her work and is giving good service in her department. The teachers are all in earnest and have it in mind to give their energies to the work of the school.

We had Bro. Bruner with us last Monday, who gratified us with an eloquent and practical address. We are looking forward to next Monday morning, Sept. 19th, when we shall be delighted with Bro. Elgin's splendid address. We hope we shall have many visitors then. Come patrons, come to your school.

The pupils are getting down to their work and we expect good results.

sults. Now pupils are coming in almost daily. Up to this writing we have enrolled in the departments as follows:

The High School department.... 49  
Sub-Collegiate department ..... 40  
Grammar department ..... 18  
Intermediate ..... 34  
Primary ..... 40

Total ..... 211

We solicit the patrons and all lovers of education to be present with us on the following dates to enjoy these exercises:

Wednesday morning 8:30 September 21st, Miss Mattie Moseley and her class.

Monday morning, 8:30 September 26th, Bro. J. P. Tuck, will address us.

Wednesday morning 8:30 September 28th, Hon. C. M. Crowe, will address us. In our next we will notify further as to our proceedings. All are invited.

## Seven Indicted Packers Give Bond

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Seven of the ten officials of Chicago packing companies indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law appeared in the Federal court to-day and gave bail for their appearance.

Each defendant was obliged to furnish three bonds for \$10,000 each. The three men who failed to furnish their bail are Louis F. Swift, President of Swift and Company, who is in Europe; Thomas J. Connors, Superintendent of Armour and Company who is now returning from Europe and Francis A. Fowler, Department Manager of Swift & Company, who is ill.

Judge Landis in the morning session, ordered bench warrant issued for the defendants, but after attorneys for the absentees explained why they had failed to appear in court the order was recalled and the warrants not issued.

The packing company officials appeared in court accompanied by their attorneys. All gave personal bonds signed by men who scheduled real estate in Cook county. Surety company bonds were refused by Judge Landis who ruled against them a year ago.

The next step in the case will be a motion by Government attorneys for the packers to enter a plea. When this will be done has not yet been decided.

W. S. Kenyon, Assistant to Attorney General Wickersham, who directed the investigation, left to-day for his home in Fort Dodge, Iowa for a short rest.

Other government attorneys also are preparing to take vacations after the continued grand jury sessions of the last two months.

## Mules for Sale.

A splendid pair of mules, well broke to work. Will sell cheap. Apply to  
**HOOVER WILLIAMS,**  
Hartford, Ky.

## Country Newspaper Advertisement.

Arthur Brisbane, the highest salaried editor in the world who receives \$50,000 annually for writing for the Hearst Newspapers, while addressing the recent meeting of advertising men at Omaha, discussed the value of the country newspaper as an advertising medium. In part he said:

"To begin with, the local newspapers are, in proportion to their circulation are, in my opinion, infinitely the most valuable advertising mediums that we have. I say this naturally, uninfluenced by the fact that the organization with which I am associated has no country newspapers, only the metropolitan dailies.

"The value of the country newspaper is based largely upon the fact that the neighbor who reads it looks upon it as a neighbor and a friend, a personal acquaintance, and attaches to the printed statement and advertisements of the country newspaper far greater importance than the dweller in the city attaches to the statements of the advertisements in the big city newspaper."

## AWFUL DEATH OF BOY UNDER WAGON WHEELS

The Calhoun Star says: A deplorable accident occurred just below Calhoun last Friday morning, which resulted in the death of seven-year-old Marlon Whitaker, son of Logan Whitaker, living near Poverty. While riding on a farm wagon heavily loaded with poles for building tobacco scaffolds, with an older brother, William Whitaker, and Thomas and Rutherford Duke, the little fellow fell from the wagon and before the team, which was going down a hill, could be stopped, two wheels had passed over his head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The grief-stricken parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

# Our First Intimation

Of the approach of a new season. If you will visit our Store and look over our new Fall Wearing Apparel, you will know how easy it is for you to make a satisfactory selection of everything you need for fall right here.

**OUR NEW ARRIVALS ARE**  
Ladies' Tailored Suits, Dress Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats, Ladies' Shoes, Men's Shoes and Clothing.

May we have the pleasure of your presence for a look?

**E. P. BARNES & BROS**  
Beaver Dam, Ky.

## FORDSVILLE.

Sept. 14.—Mr. C. E. Ford and family and uncle Dick Smith and wife left last week for Eud Oklahoma.

Mr. Perry Cooper and wife and little daughter, Rachel Ellen, are spending a week at Dawson Springs.

Roscoe Holbrook, of Buford; Jessie Marlow, Poplar Grove; Robt. Rusber, Oaks, and Russell Walker are the new pupils who have entered school here. Prof. Tandy now has seventeen in his German class.

J. B. Westerfield, wife and daughter are attending State Fair this week.

Mr. Marton Holbrook and family visited Mrs. Emma Fuqua and Mrs. Noah Miller Sunday. Mr. Holbrook left Monday for Louisville to attend the Bankers' Association. Mrs. Holbrook and children will continue their visit here till Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Snider, of Glendale visited Mrs. Snider's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Holbrecht and little daughter, Elizabeth, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

Miss Lydia Matthews, who has been ill for some eight or ten weeks, was reported some little better yesterday.

Mr. Mack Smith, who was so ill last week, is no better.

Mr. Ermine Fuqua is attending State Fair this week.

## The School of Music.

Persons desiring a full course in Vocal and Instrumental or Public School music, will enjoy unexcelled opportunities in the Western Normal. Write for special information Address H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green, Ky.

## CEDAR GROVE.

Sept. 12.—Bro. Harper closed a two weeks revival Sunday night.

Farmers are busy cutting tobacco.

Mr. Ed Cook is very ill with flux.

Mr. Parvin Midkiff and Miss Lula Acton, Sulphur Springs, visited Miss Maggie Wedding Sunday.

Little Miss Pauline Hurt is very sick.

Miss Minnie Wedding and Mrs. Sallie Acton, Dundee, left Friday for Louisville to purchase their fall millinery goods and attend the State Fair.

Mr. Wayne Johnson, of Owensboro, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Duff, Sulphur Springs, visited their daughter, Mrs. E. W. Magan, Sunday.

Misses Nellie and Stella Foreman,

Oak Grove, May Foreman and Vera Magan visited Miss Maggie Wedding Wednesday night and attended church here.

Mr. Jas. Magan and family, Dundee, visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

## The Newspaper as Salesman.

The majority of retail store customers, before starting out on fall shopping forays, study the newspaper advertisement. This habit is a great time saver.

The shopper escapes fruitless visits to many stores and needless bothering of clerks, by learning in advance where she is likely to find what she wants. She gives very little attention to the places that fail to inform her as to their offering.

Many women, too, having become personally acquainted with the store people, dislike to enter their places of business unless they feel fairly sure of buying. They avoid this embarrassment by learning in advance through the newspaper where they can probably supply their needs.

Thus it is that many sales are practically made before the buyer leaves her home. It has been proved over and over again, that the trade will pass stores with a main street location that fail to advertise, hunt up poorly located shops on back streets that are well advertised. A merchant might as well close his shutters in business hours as fail to meet his competitors in the field where they are doing the heart of their business—the newspaper advertisement.

## RALPH.

Sept. 12.—The Literary Society met at Taylorfield Friday night for the first time. Mr. C. L. Patton, Pres., Ronda Wade Vice Pres., and Miss Ida Patton Secretary.

Mr. Robert Taylor sold a nice bunch of cattle to Mr. John Muffett.

Mr. Tom Greer's wife fell and broke her arm Friday afternoon.

Master Fay Coleman who has been sick is convalescent.

Mr. John W. Ralph visited his nephew Mr. Will Ford near Fordsville Friday who is very sick.

Miss Gertrude Taylor was the guest of her parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Jack Ralph Faulewood was the guest of his father J. T. Ralph Sunday.

Messrs. W. F. Howard and J. L. Patton was in Hartford Sunday.

School is progressing nicely at Greer School under the management of Mr. Ronda Wade.

## Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

## Illinois Central Railroad—Time Table.

At Beaver Dam Ky.

North Bound. South Bound.  
No. 122 due 4:55 a. m. No. 121 due 11:35 a. m.  
No. 122 due 12:30 p. m. No. 121 due 2:45 p. m.  
No. 102 due 7:45 p. m. No. 101 due 8:55 p. m.

## M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

Trains pass Hartford at the following times:

NORTH BOUND.  
112—7:29 a. m., Passenger, Daily.  
114—3:40 p. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND.  
115—9:20 a. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.  
113—1:46 p. m., Passenger, Daily.

Pure Paris Green, 30c per pound, 10lb lots 28c.

Hartford Grocery Co.

Editor C. M. Barnett left Wednesday at noon to attend the State Fair at Louisville.

Economy Fruit Jars—See samples canned in our window.  
Hartford Grocery Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Stevens, Sulphur Springs, were among our callers Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith and son, Red Bay, Alabama, are the guests of relatives in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wener, Cromwell, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. R. B. Martin the first of the week.

Mrs. R. H. Taylor and children, of Wysox, are the guests of Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, city.

Mrs. L. T. Barnard and little daughter, Lucile, Centertown, were the guests of Mrs. Barnard's sister, Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Tuesday night.

Mr. Bud Alford and son Lee, of White Run, were the guests of Mr. Alford's sister Mrs. J. H. Davidson, of Hartford, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Ira Mills, the efficient clerk of the Hartford post office, left the first of the week for a few days visit to her sister, Mrs. Ham Daly, at Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—One house and lot in Beaver Dam and farm containing 45 acres one-half mile west of Beaver Dam. MRS. C. L. WOODWARD, 514 Beaver Dam, Ky.

Leave your Laundry at Cleve Her's grocery. Work guaranteed and prompt delivery. Agent for Madisonville Steam Laundry, Madisonville Ice & Laundry Company, Incorporated. If

Messrs. H. Ginsberg and J. D. Reed, of Louisville, have moved to Hartford and taken a room at Mrs. Hubbard's. They will run the New York store on Main street, which will open out for business next Saturday.

Mr. Vick Robertson, of Breckinridge county, bought a few choice mules in Hartford Monday. Among those purchased were a pair from Mr. C. H. Brown, \$410; a pair from G. Faught, \$315, and one from C. A. Foster, \$145.

The regular meeting of the Sunday School Union of Ohio County Baptists, will be held with Slaty Creek church, Prentiss, Ky., Sunday, September 27, 1910, 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Each church and school in the association expected to send messengers. Annual election of officers.

Mr. Earl Turner died at his residence near Hedin, of typhoid fever, at 5 o'clock p. m. last Sunday. After funeral services conducted by Rev. J. A. Bennett, his remains were interred in the Pleasant Hill church burying grounds. The deceased, who was 26 years old, leaves a wife and one child.

## Severed Toe, But Did Not Cut Shoe.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 13.—Walter Boucher, the ten-year-old son of Melvin Boucher, a well known resident of the South Side, suffered the loss of a toe on his right foot in an unusual manner. The toe was severed by a blow from an ax, yet the shoe worn by the boy was not cut or broken in any way by the sharp instrument.

Young Boucher was playing with several boys about his own age and put his foot on a piece of wood to hold it steady while another boy struck with the ax. The blade came down upon his foot. He felt a stinging sensation in the foot. He hurried into the house and removed the shoe only to find that the fourth toe on the foot had been cut off.



## SUPPORTS HERSELF BLACKING SHOES.

### Widow Finds Shining Boots Easy Way Making Living.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 9.—Madame Holland, who came to Spokane from San Francisco a few weeks ago, and is now proprietor and sole operator of a shoe-shining stand in the lobby of the Columbia building in Howard street has received and declined not less than a dozen proposals of marriage since beginning business. Among those smitten by her winsome smile, trim figure and entertaining conversation are mining operators from Alaska, Idaho and Nevada, and bonanza wheat ranches and orchardists from Washington, Oregon and other parts of the northwest; also a railroad builder from province of Alberta and a stock grower from Texas.

No my name is not Holland, neither am I a native of the land of dykes and fords said the young woman with the brushes. I am a daughter of the south. After my husband died I was left to make my own way. I worked for a while as a retoucher of photographs in California, but my eyes failed. I was at a loss as to what to do when I noticed a girl shining shoes in one of the big business buildings at San Francisco. Why could I not do the same? Of course, I thought of my folks at home. I decided to go to a city where I was not known and so here I am. Business is picking up and I dare say I am making more money to-day than many girls who think they are holding positions far above mine. My money is made honestly, and although no doubt it seems odd to see a woman bootblack I feel as independent as the man who is president of the bank on the corner.

### Summer Tourist Fares.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company authorizes round trip tickets sold as follows:

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It is wonderful with what quickness these saurians can snap at a man. Swan gave a little session with his pets for the benefit of a correspondent of St. Nicholas, and this quickness of action on the part of the alligators was fully demonstrated before the little private performance ended.

The first task was to get the alligator into the open where the light was sufficiently good to permit of snapshots. This was done by two men grasping the alligator, one seizing his jaws with a lightning movement and the other grabbing his wildly waving tail.

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The owner of the alligator says he has found a way to hypnotize the creatures. Be that as it may, it is true that he made the wicked little saurians perfectly still for as long a time as he wished, and then raised him in his arms and carried him around like a baby the animal being apparently sound asleep all the time. When Swan put him down and touched his throat with a finger he awoke.

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Chicago, Colorado, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo including route one way via Chicago.

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Minnesota Lake Resorts.

Mexico.

New York City.

New York City with ocean trip one way between New Orleans and New York.

New York via Montreal; via Montreal and Boston, with ocean trip one way between New Orleans and New York.

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Yellowstone Park, and various other points of interest.

For further information call on ticket agents, or write F. W. HARLOW Div. Pass. Agent, I. C. R. R. Co., Louisville, Ky.

### Apples in Cold Storage

Of the grand total production of between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 barrels yearly, the cold storage warehouses receive between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 barrels. Most of the largest cold storage warehouses have apple rooms, but there are also hundreds of smaller cold storage warehouses scattered throughout the country, especially in the vicinity of the apple-producing regions, that are devoted wholly or mainly to apple storage. That apples even in cold storage was amply shown at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, where such tender varieties as Jonathans and Grimes' Golden were shown upon the table of the Agricultural Building during August, and were apparently in perfect condition after a week's exposure, although they had previously been in cold storage for more than ten months.—Coleman's Rural World.

## ESCAPED LEPER ALARMS DENVER.

### Fear Man May Communicate Disease to Others.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 9.—The news that a leper, with the visible marks of the dread disease on his face and body was at large has startled the citizens of this city. The afflicted man, John Kokas, a Greek escaped from a tent in which he was held under quarantine and is said to be on board a train en route to Denver. Physicians who have examined the Greek declare the disease has reached an advanced stage and they fear persons coming in contact with him may be endangered.

Kokas has been living in a tent outside of the city for three months. When his case was first discovered to be leprosy an attempt was made to force the county to care for him. The county declined and so did the city, while immigration officials declared there was no law under which they could deport him even to Molokai. In this predicament, Kokas was taken to a tent and placed in quarantine under a yellow flag, his friends providing for his wants. Later, it is believed his friends tried of the care of him assisted the leper to escape and he is said to have boarded an east-bound train in an effort to reach New York and catch a vessel for Greece. The man is said to be traveling as any other tourist. There is nothing save the marks of the disease, to warn fellow passengers or trainmen of his affliction.

To cure LaGrippe and Colds in 24 hours take  
**QUICK'S Cold and LaGrippe Medicine (TABLETS)**  
If your druggist does not keep them send 25c to  
J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.  
and get them post paid. Guaranteed

### FAIRVIEW.

Left Over From Last Week.

Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Myers returned home Thursday after several days visit with their son Mr. New Myers, Spottsville Ky.

Mrs. T. J. Acton returned home Saturday after a few days visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilcox, Echols, Ky.

Little Miss Beulah Wilson is on the sick list at this writing.

Miss Stella Croomes, Salem spent the day Sunday with Miss Eunice Wilson.

A protracted meeting is in progress at Cedar Grove near here.

Owing to injuries received from a severe fall Thursday morning, Rev. T. J. Acton was unable to fill his appointment at this place Sunday afternoon.

Stops the Cough, heals the Lungs  
**QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE**  
If not better then any other money back  
J. C. MENDENHALL MEDICINE CO.  
EVANSVILLE, IND.

### Special Excursion Rates Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Biennial Encampment and Convention of Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, Milwaukee, Wis., August 1-10, 1910. Dates of sale July 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1910. Final return limit August 12, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of fifty cents, an extension until Sept. 3rd, 1910, may be secured. Fare round trip \$14.05.

The B. M. C. of the G. U. O. of F. (Colored) Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12-17, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 9, and 10th, 1910. Final return limit Sept. 21st, 1910. Fare for round trip \$24.75.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12-17, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 10 to 17, 1910. Final return limit Sept. 19, 1910. Rate, one first-class one-way fare, plus 25 cents for round trip.

National Encampment G. A. R., Sept. 19-24, 1910, Atlantic City, N. J. Dates of sale Sept. 15, to 19, 1910, final return limit Sept. 29, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension until Oct. 28th, 1910 may be secured. Fare for round trip \$30.25.

Annual State Convention Christian Church in Kentucky, Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 19-23, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1910, final return limit Sept. 27, 1910. Rate, one first-class one way fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the United States and Canada, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, Oct. 2, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 24-25, 1910, final limit Oct. 5, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 extension until Oct. 31, 1910, may be secured. Fare for round trip \$33.95.

General Assembly of the Episcopal

church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 5-26, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 1910, final return limit Oct. 30, 1910. Fare for round trip \$7.45.

Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 12-Oct. 12, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 10, to Oct. 12, 1910, inclusive, final return limit ten days from date of sale but in no case later than Oct. 18, 1910. Fare for round trip \$9.65.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12-13, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 11, and 12, 1910. Final return limit Oct. 28, 1910. Fare for round trip \$8.35.

National League of Postmasters, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12-14, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 10-11, 1910, final limit Oct. 17, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension until Oct. 31, 1910, may be secured. Fare for round trip \$11.25.

Fares for children five years of age and under twelve will be sold at half of the fares named above.

Above rates apply from Beaver Dam Ky. Special rates from other stations on application.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Agent.



## SYMPATHY

helps hurts, but it won't cure a matted aching tooth, won't wake a married one look like his old self. Takes a skilful, experienced dentist to do that. Get all the sympathy you can, but for real relief and good dental work make an appointment with us for the practical way of getting your teeth in fine shape. Best crown and bridge work in this town or any town. Teeth extracted without pain. All work guaranteed. Telephone 218.

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DENTISTS  
Office in Republican Bldg. Hartford, Ky.

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## Directory Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. McKiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; H. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford; Deputies—S. O. Keown and Lon Black. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and Third Mondays in May and November, two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Mosley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

### JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Henfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

C. V. Miles, Fordville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

W. S. Tinsley, Secretary, C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

**HARTFORD POLICE COURT.**

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—H. W. Williams, Mayor; H. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Cox, Treasurer. Members of Council, T. R. Harward, W. J. Bean, W. M. Fair, Pen Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore.

School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary, C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder Henry Clay Ford, pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45. Rev. T. C. Wilson, pastor.

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. W. E. Ellis, W. M.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. H. Holbrook, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. T. R. Barnard, W. M.; Miss Will Smith, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. S. A. Anderson, C. C.; J. G. Keown, K. of P.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Thursday night in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 1851, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Mah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec-Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. A. B. Riley, Noble Grand; B. D. Schroeder, Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. Walter Campbell, Sachem; A. E. Pate, Chief of Records.

Freston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

A. S. of E.

National Officers: C. O. Drayton, Pres., Greenville, Ill.; M. F. Sharp, V. Pres., Bowling Green, Ky.

S. D. Kump, Sec. and Treas., Indianapolis, Ind.

State Officers: J. C. Cantrill, Pres., Georgetown, Ky.; C. M. Barnett, Vice President, Hartford, Ky.

B. H. Robertson, Secretary, Calhoun, Ky.

Ohio County Officers: S. L. Stevens, Pres., Beaver Dam, Ky.; C. E. Smith, Sec., Hartford, Ky.; D. Ford, Treas., Hartford, Ky.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky. 1. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.

2. A. Bellamy, Whitesville, Ky. 3. F. D. Baughn, Hartford, Ky. 4. T. W. McQuady, Raizetown, Ky. 5. Richard Plumer, Taylor Mines, Ky. 6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

## PROFESSIONAL.

### BARNETT & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HARTFORD, - KY.

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Louisville, Ky.



## SUPPORTS HERSELF BLACKING SHOES.

### Widow Finds Shining Boots Easy Way Making Living.

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No my name is not Holland, neither am I a native of the land of dykes and floods said the young woman with the brushes. I am a daughter of the south. After my husband died I was left to make my own way. I worked for a while as a retoucher of photographs in California, but my eyes failed. I was at a loss as to what to do when I noticed a girl shining shoes in one of the big business buildings at San Francisco. Why could I not do the same? Of course, I thought of my folks at home. I decided to go to a city where I was not known and so here I am. Business is picking up and I dare say I am making more money today than many girls who think they are holding positions far above mine. My money is made honestly, and although no doubt it seems odd to see a woman bootblack I feel as independent as the man who is president of the bank on the corner.

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Swan waited a long time before he saw his chance, and the eye could scarcely follow the movement of his hands as they were darted toward the outstretched jaws. Once the jaws were closed in the man's vice-like grip it was a simple matter to slip one hand under the snout, seize one of the clawing legs with the other and turn the alligator on his back.

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California. Chicago, Colorado, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo including route one way via Chicago.

Jersey Coast Resorts. Lake Michigan Resorts, including Bay View, Charlevoix, Harbor Springs Mackinac Island, and Petoskey.

Minnesota Lake Resorts. Mexico. New York City.

New York City with ocean trip one way between New Orleans and New York.

New York via Montreal; via Montreal and Boston, with ocean trip one way between New Orleans and New York.

New York City with ocean trip one way between Norfolk and New York.

Niagara Falls. North Pacific Coast. Yellowstone Park, and various other points of interest.

For further information call on ticket agents, or write F. W. HARLOW Div. Pass. Agent, I. C. R. R. Co., Louisville, Ky.

### Apples in Cold Storage

Of the grand total production of between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 barrels yearly, the cold storage warehouses receive between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 barrels. Most of the larger cold storage warehouses have apple rooms, but there are also hundreds of smaller cold storage warehouses scattered throughout the country, especially in the vicinity of the principal apple-producing regions, that are devoted wholly or mainly to apple storage. That apples even of the tender variety will keep in cold storage was amply shown at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, where such tender varieties as Jonathans and Grimes' Golden were shown upon the table of the Agricultural Building during August, and were apparently in perfect condition after a week's exposure, although they had previously been in cold storage for more than ten months.—Coleman's Rural World.

## ESCAPED LEPER ALARMS DENVER.

### Fear Man May Communicate Disease to Others.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 9.—The news that a leper, with the visible marks of the dread disease on his face and body was at large has startled the citizens of this city. The afflicted man, John Kokas, a Greek escaped from a tent in which he was held under quarantine and is said to be on board a train en route to Denver. Physicians who have examined the Greek declare the disease has reached an advanced stage and they fear persons coming in contact with him may be endangered.

Kokas has been living in a tent outside of the city for three months. When his case was first discovered to be leprosy an attempt was made to force the county to care for him. The county declined and so did the city, while immigration officials declared there was no law under which they could deport him even to Molokai. In this predicament, Kokas was taken to a tent and placed in quarantine under a yellow flag, his friends providing for his wants. Later, it is believed his friends tried of the care of him assisted the leper to escape and he is said to have boarded an east-bound train in an effort to reach New York and catch a vessel for Greece. The man is said to be traveling as any other tourist. There is nothing save the marks of the disease, to warn fellow passengers or trainmen of his affliction.

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and get them post paid. Guaranteed

### FAIRVIEW.

Left Over From Last Week. Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Myers returned home Thursday after several days visit with their son Mr. Newton Myers, Spotsville, Ky.

Mrs. T. J. Acton returned home Saturday after a few days visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilcox, Echols, Ky.

Little Miss Beulah Wilson is on the sick list at this writing.

Miss Stella Croomes, Salem spent the day Sunday with Miss Eunice Wilson.

A protracted meeting is in progress at Cedar Grove near here. Owing to injuries received from a severe fall Thursday morning, Rev. T. J. Acton was unable to fill his appointment at this place Sunday afternoon.

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### Special Excursion Rates Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Biennial Encampment and Convention of Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, Milwaukee, Wis., August 1-10, 1910. Dates of sale July 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1910. Final return limit August 13, 1910. Except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of fifty cents, an extension until Sept. 3rd, 1910, may be secured. Fare round trip \$14.95.

The B. M. C. of the G. U. O. of F. (Colored) Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12-17, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 9, and 10th, 1910. Final return limit Sept. 21st, 1910. Fare for round trip \$24.75.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12-17, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 10 to 17, 1910. Final return limit Sept. 19, 1910. Rate, one first-class one-way fare, plus 25 cents for round trip.

National Encampment G. A. R., Sept. 19-24, 1910, Atlantic City, N. J. Dates of sale Sept. 15, to 19, 1910, final return limit Sept. 29, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension until Oct. 28th, 1910 may be secured. Fare for round trip \$30.25.

Annual State Convention Christian Church in Kentucky, Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 19-23, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1910, final return limit Sept. 27, 1910. Rate, one first-class one way fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the United States and Canada, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, Oct. 2, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 24-25, 1910, final limit Oct. 5, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 extension until Oct. 31, 1910, may be secured. Fare for round trip \$3.95.

General Assembly of the Episcopal

church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 5-26, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 1910, final return limit Oct. 30, 1910. Fare for round trip \$7.45.

Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 12-Oct. 12, 1910. Dates of sale Sept. 10, to Oct. 12, 1910, inclusive, final return limit ten days from date of sale but in no case later than Oct. 18, 1910. Fare for round trip \$9.65.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12-13, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 11, and 12, 1910. Final return limit, Oct. 28, 1910. Fare for round trip \$8.35.

National League of Postmasters, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12-14, 1910. Dates of sale Oct. 10-11, 1910, final limit Oct. 17, 1910, except upon deposit of ticket and payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension until Oct. 31, 1910, may be secured. Fare for round trip \$11.25.

Fares for children five years of age and under twelve will be sold at half of the fares named above.

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## Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. F. McKiff, Jailer; E. G. Barras, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff; Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown and Lon Black. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and Third Mondays in May and November, two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

### JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Kenfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in February, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

V. Miles, Fordville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

### HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month. City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Co. Treasurer. Members of Council, T. R. Harward, W. J. Bean, W. M. Fair, Pen Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore. School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary, C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Klein Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder Henry Clay Ford, pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45. Rev. T. C. Wilson, pastor.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. W. E. Ellis, W. M.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. R. Holbrook, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. T. R. Barnard, W. M.; Miss Willie Smith, Secretary.

Tough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Thursday night. S. A. Anderson, C. C.; J. G. Keown, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Treas. Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Thursday night in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 1881, meets first Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec. Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. A. B. Riley, Noble Grand; B. D. Schroeder, Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. Walter Campbell, Sachem; A. E. Pate, Chief of Records.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

### A. S. OF E.

National Officers: C. O. Drayton, Pres., Greenville, Ill. M. F. Sharp, V. Pres., Bowling Green, Ky.

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## MARRIES IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES.

### Georgia Girl Not Deterred by Want of Bridal Robe.

An Atlanta, Ga., Dispatch says.—Arrayed only in her nightgown and stockings, Miss Columbia Cheek, a prominent member of Atlanta's younger social set, was married at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning to Guy H. Buchanan.

Buchanan and Miss Cheek had been engaged for sometime, but the girl's parents learned that the lovers planned to elope and they locked the girl in her room after taking away her clothing.

Buchanan heard of his sweetheart's predicament and, after midnight went in an auto to the Cheek home. By throwing pebbles against her window he attracted the girl's attention and found her willing to elope though she admitted her trousseau consisted only of a nightgown and a pair of stockings.

By means of a stepladder Miss Cheek descended from the room into the arms of her lover, was placed in the auto and hurried to the rectory of Emanuel Baptist church.

Rev. W. L. Gilmore was aroused at 3 o'clock and quietly made the lovers husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan went to a hotel, "rang up" the Cheek home and told of her marriage coupling it with a request for the clothes of the bride. In a short time the bride's trunk arrived accompanied with blessings.

### How to Poison.

S. Arthur Johnson, of the Colorado Agriculture College, says:

The adult beetles congregate on the potatoes as soon as they appear above the ground. They live upon the leaves, but generally are not sufficiently numerous to do great injury. When the vines are much eaten, however, it will pay to spray with Paris Green, at the rate of one pound in a hundred gallons of water, or a half pound in a barrel.

An insecticide which is fast gaining favor is arsenate of lead. This poison is slower than Paris Green, but has some advantage which makes its use preferable. It sticks firmly to the leaves and is not washed off by light showers. Enough will stick on the leaves to kill beetles weeks after the application is made. There is no danger of burning the leaves of the plants if a good grade of lead is used. The farmer can use it as strong as is necessary. If the plants are thoroughly sprayed with this substance, at the rate of eight pounds to a hundred gallons of water, when the first eggs hatch, the poison will remain on the leaves until most of the other eggs are hatched and the young beetles killed.

Arsenate of lead generally comes in the form of a white paste. To mix this substance, first fill the spray or with water. Then weigh out in a pail the amount of lead required. Pour a gallon or so of water on the lead and stir the substance very thoroughly with a stick. Pour off the top gently into the machine, through a strainer. It will probably be found that a part of the lead has not been mixed. Add more water and proceed as before.

If the grower has neglected the work until the leaves are being badly eaten by the insects it will probably be better to spray with Paris Green, at the rate of one pound of the green to seventy-five gallons of water.

One should use good machinery of an up-to-date pattern. The old-fashioned sprinkling carts are not used any more by progressive potato growers. A machine which throws a fine spray of some kind under pressure is the only modern method. No grower can afford to have a good potato sprayer at his command. A modern machine costs from \$75 to \$125.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Strawberry Culture.

A south exposure is best for early strawberries, while a north exposure results in late plants, says "Farm and Home." Almost any kind of a soil containing considerable clay is satisfactory. While a sandy land answers very nicely for early fruit. See that the land is thoroughly fertilized with well-rotted barnyard manure which is free from weed seeds. Set the plants in rows four feet apart, and the plants eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in too rows. By allowing the runners to develop a solid united row will soon be formed, which is undoubtedly the most satisfactory for a farm

garden. Set them in the spring, cultivate between the rows and you will have no trouble with your strawberries. As soon as the fruiting season is over cover lightly with straw, stable manure, marsh hay, pine needles or such to a depth of three inches. On poor land, stable manure is the most desirable. Remove the mulch from the rows in early spring before growth starts, and if there is danger of frost any time after that the mulch can easily be replaced on a small plot. When the strawberry bed has fruited for two or more seasons, mow it off after the fruiting season, and burn it over. This will destroy insect and fungous disease. It is well, if matted rows are to be maintained to plow the space between the rows each season before the mulch is off after the fruiting season, horries are permitted in the farm gardens to occupy the entire space devoted to them, and if properly fertilized and mulched, fairly good crops may be secured. Some of the best varieties are Bubach, Haverland and Warfield, with Bederwood, Sharpless or Clyde as pollenizers.

### Mennonites' Founder.

The Mennonites take their name from Menno Simons, born in Witmarsum, Holland, in 1492. He entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, renounced Catholicism early in 1536. A severe persecution began to make itself felt against his followers, and having heard accounts of the colony established in the new world by William Penn, they began to emigrate to Pennsylvania near the end of the seventeenth century.

### The Mind's Power.

"Zola," said a psychologist, "once wrote in a lady's album that his favorite amusement was writing and his favorite wish a sudden death." Zola died suddenly. "And it is a strange thing," said the psychologist, "that those who prefer a sudden death usually have their preference gratified."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Cannibal Cave Dwellers.

Recent discoveries in Norway of human bones mixed with bearish bones indicate that the cave dwellers of the North cape were cannibals.

### A Vicious Fish.

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who during certain seasons have to ford the streams in which the caribitos are found. Bathing is often attacked by them, the sharp, chisel shaped teeth taking a bit from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the animals that float down the river—dead or alive.

### The Deduction.

"There's a proverb that fits every man."  
"What one fits me?"  
"To whom God gives office, he also gives brains."  
"But I have no office."  
"Well, don't you see how it fits?"—Cleveland Leader.

### More to Come.

Maud—So Helen and Jack have made up their quarrel, have they?  
Ethel—Yes, but only temporarily. They are going to be married soon.—Boston Transcript.

### The Bulldog.

The bulldog, unlike the majority of dogs, very seldom barks. In fact, owing to the construction of his throat his attempts at barking are more like a hurlesque of the real thing. He wades into a fight without any vocal warning, and the only sound he emits is his heavy breathing. His courage is astonishing, and the largeness of his opponent never acts as a deterrent when hostilities are imminent. Still, as he is not a quarrelsome dog, he very rarely indulges in street brawls, and, as he is exceedingly good natured, it takes a lot to rouse him.

The modern bulldog is undoubtedly a different looking animal from his bulldogging ancestors. The most conspicuous "improvements" introduced by the present day "fancy" are largeness of head, width of chest, heaviness of bone and more typical tail.

### Why She Was Pleased.

"Do you mean to tell me that you actually overcame that ancient antipathy of yours for Mrs. Muggsy and called on her this afternoon?" said his wife's husband.  
"That's about the size of it," replied her husband's wife.  
"And she was glad to see you?"  
"There isn't any doubt about it."  
"Why do you think that?"  
"Well, I had on that old dress I've worn three seasons and a hat that is entitled to a prominent place in some museum for antiquities, while she had on a new gown just from Paris. Oh, yes, I'm sure she was tickled to death. Figuratively speaking, when I called!"—Chicago News.

### A Sample of Suggestion.

A popular comedian and playwright was praising the humorous value of suggestions.  
"It is funnier to suggest a thing," he said, "than to say it out. Playwrights should remember this. Suggestion, pregnant suggestion, is what makes really funny the little boy's remark to his father:  
"Pa, if you help me with my arithmetic lesson tonight I'll tell you where ma hid your trousers."—New York Sun.

## CHICKEN RACES.

The Ridiculous "Hen Derby" instituted by Sir John Astley.

It is said that the crowing triumph of Sir John Astley, that inventor of absurd contests, whose forte it was to arrange races between animals which nature apparently had made most unsuitable for the purpose, was the institution of the only races that ever took place between chickens.

The story is that the idea came to Sir John during a visit to a friend who kept a large number of hens. He noticed how rapidly the chickens used to scurry to their mother when food was thrown to her. This furnished the ingenious Sir John with a clever notion, and at mess, he then being quartered at Windsor, he accordingly unfolded to his brother officers his plans for a great chicken race.

He bought from a farmer a hen and a brood of chickens. Each officer was to choose a chicken and mark it with a ribbon, so that he could easily recognize it. The chickens were to be placed about fifty yards away from their mother, and whichever of them reached her first in answer to her cackle when food was thrown to her was to be adjudged the winner.

And so this ridiculous "hen Derby" came off in the barracks at Windsor and was witnessed by nearly the whole brigade of guards, who traveled down from London especially to see it.

The race was such a success that it was arranged to repeat it the following week. It might possibly have become a regular institution and a racing stable of chickens might have been added to the attractions at Windsor had not Sir John's chicken won on each occasion with such ease as to cause suspicion in the minds of his competitors. Indeed, it was found, it is said, that in both races Sir John had selected a sturdy young cockerel who was much too speedy for his sisters. When victory was a certainty for one particular competitor the contest, of course, lost interest, and so the chicken races at Windsor came to a sudden end.—New York Herald.

## A WITTY PASHA.

He Told the Missionary a Story to Fit the Occasion.

Official bribery is common in the east, and it is a tender subject there, as a humorous story told by the late Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., in his book, "Fifty-three Years in Syria," bears witness.

One day in 1873 Dr. Van Dyck, manager of the press in connection with the work of propaganda of the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, was sent for by Kamil Pasha, the governor, to come to the seral, as he was about to shut up the press for a violation of the press laws. Dr. Van Dyck proceeded to the seral and asked the pasha what he meant.

The pasha, holding up a little tract, said, "Was this printed at your press?"

"Yes."

"Then it must be confiscated, as it contains an attack on the Turkish government."

"Wherein?" asked Dr. Van Dyck, "does it attack the government?"

The pasha pointed out several passages which criticized the bribery and corruption everywhere prevalent, perjury and lying among witnesses and public officials and the fact that "truth had fallen in the streets and equity could not enter."

"Are not these statements true?" said Dr. Van Dyck. "Your excellency ought to put a copy into the hands of every government official in your pashalic. Is it not so?"

"Have you never heard the story of the Cadi el Ah War?" asked the pasha. "And what is that?" queried the doctor.

"Well," began the pasha, "once there was a famous one-eyed cadi (judge). One day a man came to court and addressed him as follows:  
"Good morning, O one-eyed cadi! May your day be blessed, O one-eyed cadi! I have heard of the noble character and justice of the one-eyed cadi, and I would ask the distinguished and revered one-eyed cadi to do me justice, and—"

"Stop!" interrupted the cadi. "Supposing I am one-eyed, do I want to be everlastingly reminded of it? Get out of my sight!"

"And so," concluded the pasha, "we know that these reflections on our country and our courts are true, but we don't want to be publicly reminded of it!"

## ANCESTRY.

Some Famous Personages to Whom It Meant Nothing.

The making famous of the expression "I am my own ancestor" is usually credited to Andoche Junot, for a time a marshal of France. Junot had risen from the ranks and became the Duke of Abrantes and an important figure at Napoleon's newly formed court. One day a nobleman of the old regime asked him what was his ancestry. "Ah, sir," replied the spirited soldier, "I know nothing about it. I am my own ancestor." Probably he had never heard of the similar remark made by Tiberius about Gaius Rufus. "He seems to me to be descended from himself."

Napoleon's reply to the emperor of Austria was in a kindred vein. The Austrian when Napoleon became his prospective son-in-law would fain have traced the Bonaparte lineage to some petty prince of Treviso. "I am my own-Rudolph of Hapsburg," said Napoleon. Under similar circumstance Napoleon silenced a genealogist. "Friend, my patent of nobility dates from Montenotte," his first great victory.

When Iphigeneia, the Athenian general, had it cast up in his face by a

descendant of Harmodius that he was a shoemaker's son he calmly replied, "The nobility of my family begins with me; yours ends with you."

Almost the same words were used by Alexander Dumas when asked if he were not descended from an ape (covert suer at his negro grandmother). "Very likely my ancestry begins where yours ends."

Voltaire in his "Merope" says: "The first to become king was a successful soldier. He who serves well his country has no need of ancestry."

## Conquered the Orchestra.

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The tardy clubman paused at the door of the smoking room. "Bingley," he asked, in a whisper, "has Slodger given out the daily statement of his health and told all about his symptoms yet?"

"Yes," said the man inside the door, "He's just finished."

"All right, I'll come in."—Chicago Tribune.

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Briggs—It's too bad about Winkle and the girl he is engaged to. Neither of them is good enough for the other.  
Griggs—What makes you think that?  
"Well, I've been talking the matter over with both families."—Life.

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"Why the deuce did you not tell me this before?" replied Schopenhauer; "I should have liked to be rude to her."

"That was what I feared," said the host, "and for that reason I kept it quiet."

## Very Thorough.

New York's collector of customs was talking about smuggling.  
"Smuggling must cease," he said. "We'll make it cease, if we have to be as strict and thorough as the French customs officer. This strict officer, standing on the pier, frowned on a tourist with a swollen cheek.  
"What have you got there?" he said, pointing to the swelling.  
"An abscess, sir," was the reply.  
"Well," said the officer impatiently, open it, please."—Washington Star.

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"Did that sarcastic letter you wrote to the milkman requesting him to let you attend to the job of watering the milk now that you have a new filter in the kitchen faucet have any effect?"  
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## MARRIES IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES.

Georgia Girl Not Deterred by Want of Bridal Robe.

An Atlanta, Ga., Dispatch says.—Arrayed only in her nightgown and stockings, Miss Columbita Cheek, a prominent member of Atlanta's younger social set, was married at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning to Guy H. Buchanan.

Buchanan and Miss Cheek had been engaged for sometime, but the girl's parents learned that the lovers planned to elope and they locked the girl in her room after taking away her clothing.

Buchanan heard of his sweetheart's predicament and, after midnight went in an auto to the Cheek home. By throwing pebbles against her window he attracted the girl's attention and found her willing to elope though she admitted her trousseau consisted only of a nightgown and a pair of stockings.

By means of a stepladder Miss Cheek descended from the room into the arms of her lover, was placed in the auto and hurried to the rectory of Emanuel Baptist church.

Rev. W. L. Gilmore was aroused at 3 o'clock and quietly made the lovers husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan went to a hotel, "rang up" the Cheek home and told of her marriage coupling it with a request for the clothes of the bride. In a short time the bride's trunk arrived accompanied with blessings.

### How to Poison.

S. Arthur Johnson, of the Colorado Agriculture College, says:

The adult beetles congregate on the potatoes as soon as they appear above the ground. They live upon the leaves, but generally are not sufficiently numerous to do great injury. When the vines are much eaten, however, it will pay to spray with Paris Green, at the rate of one pound in a hundred gallons of water, or a half pound in a barrel.

An insecticide which is fast gaining favor is arsenate of lead. This poison is slower than Paris Green, but has some advantage which makes its use preferable. It sticks firmly to the leaves and is not washed off by light showers. Enough will stick on the leaves to kill beetles weeks after the application is made. There is no danger of burning the leaves of the plants if a good grade of lead is used. The farmer can use it as strong as is necessary. If the plants are thoroughly sprayed with this substance, at the rate of eight pounds to a hundred gallons of water, when the first eggs hatch, the poison will remain on the leaves until most of the other eggs are hatched and the young beetles killed.

Arsenate of lead generally comes in the form of a white paste. To mix this substance, first fill the spray or with water. Then weigh out in a pail the amount of lead required. Pour a gallon or so of water on the lead and stir the substance very thoroughly with a stick. Pour off the top gently into the machine, through a strainer. It will probably be found that a part of the lead has not been mixed. Add more water and proceed as before.

If the grower has neglected the work until the leaves are being badly eaten by the insects it will probably be better to spray with Paris Green, at the rate of one pound of the green to seventy-five gallons of water.

One should use good machinery of an up-to-date pattern. The old-fashioned sprinkling carts are not used any more by progressive potato growers. A machine which throws a fine spray of some kind under pressure is the only modern method. No grower can afford to have a good potato sprayer at his command. A modern machine costs from \$75 to \$125.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Strawberry Culture.

A south exposure is best for early strawberries, while a north exposure results in late plants, says "Farm and Home." Almost any kind of a soil containing considerable clay is satisfactory. While a sandy land answers very nicely for early fruit. See that the land is thoroughly fertilized with well-rotted barnyard manure which is free from weed seeds. Set the plants in rows, four feet apart, and the plants eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows. By allowing the runners to develop a solid united row will soon be formed, which is undoubtedly the most satisfactory for a farm

garden. Set them in the spring, cultivate between the rows and you will have no trouble with your strawberries. As soon as the fruiting season is over cover lightly with straw, stable manure, marsh hay, pine needles or such to a depth of three inches. On poor land, stable manure is the most desirable. Remove the mulch from the rows in early spring before growth starts, and if there is danger of frost any time after that the mulch can easily be replaced on a small plot. When the strawberry bed has fruited for two or more seasons, now mow it off after the fruiting season, and burn it over. This will destroy insect and fungus disease. It is well, if matted rows are to be maintained to plow the space between the rows each season before the mulch is off after the fruiting season, berries are permitted in the farm gardens to occupy the entire space devoted to them, and if properly fertilized and mulched, fairly good crops may be secured. Some of the best varieties are Babach, Haverland and Warfield, with Bederwood, Sharpless or Clyde as pollinizers.

### Mennonites' Founder.

The Mennonites take their name from Menno Simons, born in Wiltmarsum, Holland, in 1492. He entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, renounced Catholicism early in 1536. A severe persecution began to make itself felt against his followers, and having heard accounts of the colony established in the new world by William Penn, they began to emigrate to Pennsylvania near the end of the seventeenth century.

### The Mind's Power.

"Zola," said a psychologist, "once wrote in a lady's album that his favorite amusement was writing and his favorite wish a sudden death." Zola died suddenly. "And it is a strange thing," said the psychologist, "that those who prefer a sudden death usually have their preference gratified."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Cannibal Cave Dwellers.

Recent discoveries in Norway of human bones mixed with hearth ashes indicate that the cave dwellers of the North cape were cannibals.

### A Vicious Fish.

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who during certain seasons have to ford the streams in which the caribits are found. Bathing is often attacked by them, the sharp, chisel shaped teeth taking a bit from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the animals that float down the river—dead or alive.

### The Deduction.

"There's a proverb that fits every man."  
"What one fits me?"  
"To whom God gives office, he also gives brains."  
"But I have no office."  
"Well, don't you see how it fits?"—Cleveland Leader.

### More to Come.

Maud—So Helen and Jack have made up their quarrel, have they?  
Ethel—Yes, but only temporarily. They are going to be married soon.—Boston Transcript.

### The Bulldog.

The bulldog, unlike the majority of dogs, very seldom barks. In fact, owing to the construction of his throat his attempts at barking are more like a hurriesque of the real thing. He wades into a fight without any vocal warning, and the only sound he emits is his heavy breathing. His courage is astonishing, and the largeness of his opponent never acts as a deterrent when hostilities are imminent. Still, as he is not a quarrelsome dog, he very rarely indulges in street brawls, and, as he is exceedingly good natured, it takes a lot to rouse him.

The modern bulldog is undoubtedly a different looking animal from his bull-fighting ancestors. The most conspicuous "improvements" introduced by the present day "fancy" are largeness of head, width of chest, heaviness of bone and more typical tail.

### Why She Was Pleased.

"Do you mean to tell me that you actually overcame that ancient antipathy of yours for Mrs. Muggsy and called on her this afternoon?" said his wife's husband.  
"That's about the size of it," replied her husband's wife.  
"And she was glad to see you?"  
"There isn't any doubt about it."  
"Why do you think that?"  
"Well, I had on that old dress I've worn three seasons and a hat that is entitled to a prominent place in some museum for antiquities, while she had on a new gown just from Paris. Oh, yes, I'm sure she was tickled to death. Figuratively speaking, when I called!"—Chicago News.

### A Sample of Suggestion.

A popular comedian and playwright was praising the humorous value of suggestions.  
"It is funnier to suggest a thing," he said, "than to say it out. Playwrights should remember this. Suggestion, pregnant suggestion, is what makes really funny the little boy's remark to his father:  
"Pa, if you help me with my arithmetic lesson tonight I'll tell you where ma hid your trousers."—New York Sun.

## CHICKEN RACES.

The Ridiculous "Hen Derby" instituted by Sir John Astley.

It is said that the crowning triumph of Sir John Astley, that inventor of absurd contests, whose forte it was to arrange races between animals which nature apparently had made most unsuitable for the purpose, was the institution of the only races that ever took place between chickens.

The story is that the idea came to Sir John during a visit to a friend who kept a large number of hens. He noticed how rapidly the chickens used to scurry to their mother when food was thrown to her. This furnished the ingenious Sir John with a clever notion, and at mess, he then being quartered at Windsor, he accordingly unfolded to his brother officers his plans for a great chicken race.

He bought from a farmer a hen and a brood of chickens. Each officer was to choose a chicken and mark it with a ribbon, so that he could easily recognize it. The chickens were to be placed about fifty yards away from their mother, and whichever of them reached her first in answer to her cackle when food was thrown to her was to be adjudged the winner.

And so this ridiculous "hen Derby" came off in the barracks at Windsor and was witnessed by nearly the whole brigade of guards, who traveled down from London especially to see it.

The race was such a success that it was arranged to repeat it the following week. It might possibly have become a regular institution and a racing stable of chickens might have been added to the attractions at Windsor had not Sir John's chicken won on each occasion with such ease as to cause suspicion in the minds of his competitors. Indeed, it was found, it is said, that in both races Sir John had selected a sturdy young cockerel who was much too speedy for his sisters. When victory was a certainty for one particular competitor the contest, of course, lost interest, and so the chicken races at Windsor came to a sudden end.—New York Herald.

## A WITTY PASHA.

He Told the Missionary a Story to Fit the Occasion.

Official bribery is common in the east, and it is a tender subject there, as a humorous story told by the late Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., in his book, "Fifty-three Years in Syria," bears witness.

One day in 1873 Dr. Van Dyck, manager of the press in connection with the work of propaganda of the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, was sent for by Kamil Pasha, the governor, to come to the pasha, as he was about to shut up the press for a violation of the press laws. Dr. Van Dyck proceeded to the aeral and asked the pasha what he meant.

The pasha, holding up a little tract, said, "Was this printed at your press?"  
"Yes."  
"Then it must be confiscated, as it contains an attack on the Turkish government."

"Whereas," asked Dr. Van Dyck, "does it attack the government?"  
The pasha pointed out several passages which criticized the bribery and corruption everywhere prevalent, perjury and lying among witnesses and public officials and the fact that "truth had fallen in the streets and equity could not enter."

"Are not these statements true?" said Dr. Van Dyck. "Your excellency ought to put a copy into the hands of every government official in your pashalic. Is it not so?"

"Have you never heard the story of the Cadi el Ah War?" asked the pasha. "And what is that?" queried the doctor.

"Well," began the pasha, "once there was a famous one eyed cadi (judge). One day a man came to court and addressed him as follows:

"Good morning, O one eyed cadi! May your day be blessed, O one eyed cadi! I have heard of the noble character and justice of the one eyed cadi, and I would ask the distinguished and revered one eyed cadi to do me justice, and—"

"Stop!" interrupted the cadi. "Supposing I am one eyed, do I want to be everlastingly reminded of it? Get out of my sight!"  
"And so," concluded the pasha, "we know that these reflections on our country and our courts are true, but we don't want to be publicly reminded of it!"

## ANCESTRY.

Some Famous Personages to Whom It Meant Nothing.

The making famous of the expression "I am my own ancestor" is usually credited to Andoche Junot, for a time a marshal of France. Junot had risen from the ranks and became the Duke of Abrantes and an important figure at Napoleon's newly formed court. One day a nobleman of the old regime asked him what was his ancestry.  
"Ah, sir," replied the spirited soldier, "I know nothing about it. I am my own ancestor." Probably he had never heard of the similar remark made by Tiberius about Curtius Rufus. "He seems to me to be descended from himself."

Napoleon's reply to the emperor of Austria was in a kindred vein. The Austrian when Napoleon became his prospective son-in-law would fain have traced the Bonaparte lineage to some petty prince of Treviso. "I am my own ancestor," said Napoleon. Under similar circumstances Napoleon silenced a genealogist. "Friend, my patent of nobility dates from Montezotte, his first great victory."

When Epichrates, the Athenian general, had it set up in his face by a

descendant of Harmodius that he was a shoemaker's son he calmly replied, "The nobility of my family begins with me; yours ends with you."

Almost the same words were used by Alexander Dumas when asked if he were not descended from an ape (covert sauer at his negro grandmother). "Very likely my ancestry begins where yours ends."

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### STORED IN ARMORED VAULTS.

The Whole Building is Embedded in a Solid Concrete Foundation, and the Underground Strong Rooms are Impregnable—The Night Watch.

The Philadelphia mint always contains coin and bullion which fluctuates in value each day between a half and three-quarters of a billion dollars. One hundred millions of dollars of this amount is in silver dollars stored for several years in a room by itself 100 by 35 feet in area. About \$300,000,000 in gold coin, ready to be put in circulation or to be stored in the national treasury at Washington against the issue of a corresponding number of gold certificates. A million or two is in bronze and nickel coins. Finally an amount of bullion varying from a small quantity to several hundred millions of dollars' worth occupies the four massive vaults designed for the uncoined metal.

Now, how is this vast hoard protected? First of all, the whole mint is embedded in a solid concrete foundation about three feet deep. Concrete, as every one knows, is one of the strongest of all known substances and the most impervious to drilling or wear. Then on the interior, where the vaults are placed, within this concrete protection, comes a solid armor of battleship steel six inches thick, so strong that an expert working on it a week could scarcely make an impression, much less penetrate it by hand tools.

The vaults themselves are sunken deeply below the ground. Descending several flights of stairs and passing by doors guarded by a fearsome array of rifles for use by the night guards, a long, fairly wide corridor of solid concrete masonry shows the entrances to the six vaults, one for the silver already referred to, one for all kinds of coinage, but mostly for gold, and the remaining four for the gold, silver and nickel bullion. The bronze bullion lies in another room by itself, but as a few dollars' worth of this substance makes an uncomfortably heavy load it is not thought necessary to surround it with the minute safeguards used in the case of the precious metals.

The vaults themselves have a double combination. That to the outer door is known by the cashier only and that to the inner door by the custodian of the vaults only. To enter a vault both men have to be together, and it is a rule of the department that both shall stay together till the inspection or other object for which the huge safe is opened is accomplished.

Entering one of these great cages after five minutes' waiting at the combination, one finds himself in a huge room partitioned off in fifteen compartments by steel gratings of the strongest kind. A straight passage six feet wide and the height of the chamber goes down the length of the room from the door. At the entrance are stored the bronze coins, the cents, about \$80,000 worth of them, but the amount varies from day to day. Next come the more precious nickel coins, of which the value usually totals about \$200,000.

Beyond these storage places a steel grating door in the passage itself has to be opened and then still another to get completely to the end of the room. All along the length of this passageway, from the entrance to the vault to the end, are the compartments for the coins, separated from the passageway by exactly the same kind of gratings as those which divide the way itself into sections.

The bottom, the sides and the top of this vault are lined with steel plates, and about the entire vault is the three feet protection of concrete. Within the vault itself are the separate compartments, each locked. These compartments are examined shortly after the end of the fiscal year and are then sealed by the examiners, so that any entrance to them would be impossible without the breakage of the seals. In each compartment devoted to the storage of gold the coin is stored first in bags which contain \$5,000 each in half eagles, eagles or double eagles, and then these bags are arranged twenty on a shelf. Each shelf has thus \$100,000 on it. The shelves are arranged in rows downward, ten from top to bottom of the compartment, each row having thus \$1,000,000 in gold in it.

Electricity lights the entire section of each vault, and the electric current is so arranged that if it were possible for the vaults to be tampered with the electricity would immediately give notice outside that something was wrong. A detachment of guards every night is stationed at the entrance to the stairways leading to the vaults themselves. Their orders are to shoot down any one attempting an entry.

For the protection of the mint from fire a well drilled fire brigade has charge of the extinguishing apparatus. There are thirty-one fire alarm stations located in the corridors and rooms throughout the building.

At night every fifteen minutes thirty-one watchmen ring a signal notifying the watch in the telephone room that all is well. All these men carry revolvers during the night watch. If the signal from any watchman was not heard at the right time an instant alarm would be sounded.—Philadelphia Record.

## BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG.

The Dramatic Experience of Two Antarctic Explorers.

C. E. Borchgrevink, commander of the antarctic expedition of 1898, nearly lost his life by an accident of a nature so peculiar that it is probable no other man could duplicate the experience. At the foot of Mount Terror in February, 1900, he landed from his ship with Captain Jensen and three other men. Then, wishing to take a picture of the shore, he sent his boat back to the vessel to get a camera, and he and Captain Jensen were left alone on the rough beach. Before the boat returned a strange and awful thing happened. Mr. Borchgrevink told the story in the Outlook:

A roar and a rush, with tremendous explosions, shook the beach. The thought came to us that the perpendicular rocks above us were falling. Then we realized what was taking place. The mighty glacier immediately to the west of us was giving birth to an iceberg.

Millions of tons of ice piled into the ocean. We could see nothing beyond an immense cloud of rolling snow. The water rose from the plunge of this antarctic monarch. I sang out to Jensen: "Now we shall have to face the wave!"

We rushed to the highest point of our limited beach, four feet above the sea. We saw advancing on us a dark green ridge with a white crest. I called to Jensen to struggle for dear life. We clutched the uneven rocks, with our backs toward the advancing water. Although it could not have taken more than seven minutes, the time seemed long before the water closed over our heads.

Floating upward, scrambling upon the rocks, I tore the nails from my flesh in my endeavor to keep from being dragged out. After the second wave we again felt the rocks under our feet.

At the place where Jensen and I first stood the rock was wet twenty feet above our heads. It was somewhat lower when it struck us. Where the wave had struck with full force the face of the rock had been altered, and rocks were still falling when the three men in the boat found us, bleeding and torn.

Two facts had saved us. To our right a small peninsula of ice protruded some five feet from the rock, and the rock itself bent toward the west. From the moment it struck the curve of the mountain rock to the west of us the wave took a course more easterly than where Jensen and I stood.

Utilizing the Waste Product. A parish in the highlands had been cut off from communication with the nearest town owing to a severe storm. Supplies began to give out, and the minister was much perturbed to find, as his snuffbox was quite empty. The Sabbath came round. How was he to get through his discourse without the aid of his usual stimulant? He appealed to his faithful benchman, the sexton. "Alas, he was in a similar unsatisfactory predicament. How was it to be remedied? Andrew shook his head, thought long and suddenly disappeared. Presently he returned with something resembling snuff wrapped carefully in paper. The minister took a hearty pinch or two and then asked: "Where did you get it, Andrew?"

"Please, sir, I just went and swept the pulpit out," was the reply.—Dundee Advertiser.

Spoke Too Soon. Alexandre Dumas was one day the guest of Dr. Gistul, a leading practitioner in Marseilles. After dinner, while the coffee was being handed round, the host requested the great novelist to enrich his album with one of his witty improvisations.

"Certainly," replied Dumas, with a smile, and, drawing out a pencil, he wrote under the eyes of his entertainer the following lines:

Since Dr. Gistul came to our town To cure diseases casual and hereditary The hospital has been pulled down—

"You flatterer!" here exclaimed the doctor, mightily pleased, but the poet went on:

And we have made a larger cemetery.

An Unlikely Substitute. When I was teaching in the kindergarten I always tried to impress on my pupils the necessity of neatness. One little girl repeatedly forgot her handkerchief. One day I said to her, "Use your kerchief!"

She, as usual, "forgot it."

I said, "You did not forget your lunch, did you?"

She looked up in great surprise and said, "I can't wipe my nose on my apple, can I?"—Delineator.

Practical Poetry. "Pa, here's a piece of poetry that says something about a 'mounted grange.' What is a 'mounted grange,' pa?"

"Lemme look at it. I guess that must be a misprint for 'garage.' A mounted garage is one that's designed for motors. That's it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Contrary. Bliggs—That fellow Oliver is inclined to be somewhat contrary, isn't he?

Driggs—Contrary? Why, if he had two ideas in his head they would fall out with each other!

The Rooster Not the Only One. You all laugh at the rooster for imagining the sun rises only with his permission and upon being announced by him. How much different are you? Can you conceive of a world without you in it?—Lawrence (Mo.) Journal.

Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.—Epicurus.

## A PATHETIC DUEL.

Sad Sequel to a Meeting in the Days When Middle Age Fought.

One of the most pathetic duels in the early history of the American navy was that between two young midshipmen whose names are not given in the record, according to a recent writer. Their ship was in the Malayan waters. One hot night they quarreled over the question of leaving open the scuttle. The dispute was finally settled amicably by the exchange of cuts. A superior officer who had overheard their heated words made it plain to one of the midshipmen that he would have to "call out" his friend if he wished to retain the respect of his friends. To avoid ostracism and to conform to the standard of honor imposed by his superiors the unwilling midshipman challenged.

The meeting occurred on the sea-shore. He wrote of it afterward as follows: "Upon the signal we both fired. I found myself wounded and was about to lean upon my second's arm when I perceived my opponent fall upon the sand. My own wound was in the fleshy part of the thigh. It did not prevent my running to the prostrate figure of my old friend, whose face exhibited intense pain, and, kneeling down by his side, I implored his forgiveness, which he instantly granted.

"My despair at his fate knew no bounds, and, accusing myself of his murder, I upbraided with the bitterest reproaches those who had urged me to send the challenge. For weeks after his cot was attended by his late opponent, whose greatest joy was to anticipate his wails."

The wounded youth recovered, but had a withered arm, and, leaving the service, died of a broken heart.

### America.

It was an Englishman who after traveling from New York to St. Louis was asked in the latter city if he was going west. "Heavens, what a country! Here I am, a thousand miles from the sea, and I'm asked if I'm going west!"

It was an American who, nighting in San Francisco from a trip across the continent which had been impeded by heavy traffic, grasped his friend's hand at the station and exclaimed, with pride, "What an empire, where a man, though moving all the time, can be twenty-four hours late on a railroad train!" It is an empire and powerful as vast.—Washington Star.

Charles Reader's Mistake. "It was Charles Reader, wasn't it, who wrote, 'Nothing is so terrible as a fool?'"

"Yes, but he was wrong. I live next door to a newly married couple. If Charles could see them he would at once admit that two fools are even more terrible."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Difference. Mrs. Dash—The idea of Mrs. Rash having society aspirations! Why, her father was a peddler! Mr. Dash—Yes, she's entirely too forward. She ought to hang back until people have forgotten it. Now, in your case, my dear, it was your grandfather who was a peddler.

The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel.—Bacon.

Buy Blacksmith Business.

Mr. J. W. Bennett has sold his blacksmith outfit on the corner of Main and Union streets, to Messrs. W. H. and J. T. Gillespie, who will conduct the business in the future. Mr. Bennett has gone back to his old shop at Beaver Dam.

### Special Notice.

All or any persons having claims against the estate of the late L. F. Condict must have them properly proven and presented to me at my office in Hartford, Ky., on or before October the 15th, 1910, or they will be forever barred. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the deceased by note, account or any other way, must settle at once.

E. T. WILLIAMS, Executor of L. F. Condict.

### WALTONS CREEK.

Sept. 13.—Mrs. Carl Benton and children of Cloverport, spent a few days last week with Mr. Tom Benton and family.

Miss Anna Cartor, the efficient teacher of Rough River School spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carter of near Simmons. She was accompanied by little Misses Mary Jane Maddox and Norma Ross.

Mr. W. P. Maddox and family spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives in the West Providence neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Oglesby visited Mrs. Oglesby's father, Mr. Tinsley of the No Creek neighborhood Sunday.

Born to the wife of Mr. John Tinsley Sept. 7th, a fine boy.

Mr. E. A. Carter of near Matanzas, was the guest of A. Ross Sunday.

Messrs. Nathan and George Montgomery were at Centertown, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Eddie Ashby visited friends near Beaver Dam Sunday.

Mr. R. C. Taylor and daughters, Misses Iva and Ona, left last Tues-

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We are headquarters for the famous Owensboro, the genuine Geo. G. Delker, and Banner Buggies and Surries which are fully guaranteed. They will last longer and run easier than any other buggy or surry on the market.

## THE OHIO COUNTY SUPPLY CO.,

Incorporated.

Hartford, - Kentucky.

day September 6th for Arizona. They were accompanied by Mr. Chester Rowe and family. Miss Iva will spend the winter on her claim and teach school and Miss Ona will go to school to her. Mr. Rowe is seeking a more healthful location. We were certainly sorry to give them up, but our loss is Arizona's gain.

Mr. Cris Ashby and wife visited Mrs. Ashby's brother, Mr. Alex Rhoads, of Cromwell, Sunday.

### SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR THE ARMY MANEUVERS

Company H, Third Kentucky N. G., embracing Hartford's local militia, left early Sunday morning for the M., H. & E. for Fort Ben Harrison, near Indianapolis, Ind., to participate in the army maneuvers at that place. A large crowd of Hartford people was at the train to see the boys off. They went forty-eight strong and presented quite an imposing appearance. The people of Ohio county are proud of their soldier boys and have just cause to be.

The following composed the roll-call:

Capt. Jas. M. DeWeese, First Sergt. C. B. Shown, Q. M. Sergt. W. E. Liles, Duty Sergts. Oscar Fleener, C. W. DeWeese, Corporals Fred Bennett, John Steverson, Privates, Walter Gray, Seymour Bennett, Fletcher Bennett, Clarence Carson, Clarence Howard, Orland Park, Shelby Park, Clayton Park, Emmett Park, Estill Smith, Thos. Smith, Bernie Carpenter, Jesse Hoagland, Dennis Hoagland, Wilson Jones, Harry Houk, Clem Schroeder, Rowan Raley, Joe Chapman, Albert Rowe, Wash Rowe, Clarence Rowe, Rufus Minton, Cecil DeWeese, Fritz Jenny, Rolly Johnson, Ben Blair, Harlan Wigginton, Chas. Manker, Joseph Brown, Marvin Warner, James Lewis, J. Ney Foster, Seth Riley, Herbert Felix, Willie Pirth, Herbert Stewart, Ira Moxley, musicians, Estill Wilkins, Ernest Moxley.

## Pay Your TAXES

Representatives of the Ohio County Sheriff's office will be at the following places at the times indicated for the purpose of issuing tax receipts and you will save coming to the county seat or avoid the necessity of a visit to your home by arranging to settle in this manner:

### DEPUTY SHERIFF S. O. KEOWN.

Will be at the following places:

Bells Run, Sept. 22.  
Ralph, Sept. 23.  
Magan, Sept. 24.  
Rockport, Sept. 26, forenoon; Echols in the afternoon.  
Centertown, Sept. 27.  
Matanzas, Sept. 28.  
Smallhouse, Sept. 29, forenoon; Caralvo in the afternoon.  
Deanfield Oct. 5, forenoon Aetnaville in the afternoon.  
Herbert, Oct. 6, forenoon, Haynesville in the afternoon.  
Fordsville, Oct. 7.  
Beaver Dam, Oct. 10, forenoon; Taylor Mines 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
McHenry, Oct. 15.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Next Sunday will be the last preaching service at the Methodist church in Hartford before the annual conference. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, who desires a full attendance, especially of members.

Fine congregations at Mt. Hermon last Sunday, both morning and evening. The morning theme was "Why I am a Methodist," which was given excellent attention. In the evening "The Mistakes of Young People" was well received by an appreciative congregation, largely composed of the young.

The Louisville Annual Conference will convene at Russellville, Ky., Sept. 28. Bishop John C. Kilgo, of Durham, N. C., will preside. Bishop Kilgo is one of the newly elected bishops and his first visit to the conference is looked for with great interest. It is to be hoped his presidency and appointments will give general satisfaction. PASTOR.

### Seed Wheat—Harvest King Re-cleaned and True to Name.

Harvest King is smooth head wheat red in color and is one of the most popular varieties grown in Kentucky. Heads medium long and well filled, with short plump grain. A fine milling wheat, often scoring ninety-seven or more. It is a sure cropper and produces a large yield, the yield having reached as high as fifty bushels per acre on the Kentucky Experimental Farm at Lexington in year 1900. The quality is the best I have ever grown. While the supply lasts I am offering my crop at \$1.10 per bushel.

Send in your order early, as orders are coming in fast and the time for sowing is drawing near.

Thanking you in advance for your patronage, I am yours truly,

E. G. AUSTIN, Prentiss, Ky.

President Taft may abandon his trip to Panama, which was planned for November. It is understood that several Republican leaders have endeavored to convince him that the political situation requires his presence at home.

### Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the district court of the United States, for the western district of Kentucky, Owensboro Division.

In the matter of Zachariah Wayne Griffin, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order entered in the above styled proceedings, on the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1910, directing a sale of the property hereinbefore described, I, as Trustee of said estate, will on the 19th day of September, A. D., 1910, at one o'clock p. m., at the drug store known as the Griffin Drug Store, in Hartford, Kentucky, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the following described property:

Said property consists of real and personal property as follows:

1. A brick business house and lot on Center street in Hartford, Ky., more particularly described as follows: Being a part of lot No. 50, beginning at Fred Woerner's N. E. corner on Fox Alley (Now Center street); thence N. E. with Center street 20 feet to W.

C. Chapman's corner (now Barnett & Smith's corner); thence N. W. 75 feet; thence S. W. 25 feet; thence S. E. 75 feet to the beginning, and being the same property conveyed to Sallie T. Griffin by Z. W. Griffin, Sr., on January 30th, 1879, by deed recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Ohio County Court in Deed Book No. 1, page 108, and inherited by the bankrupt from the said Sallie T. Griffin.

Also another parcel of ground adjoining the foregoing, and beginning at the N. W. corner of the foregoing lot, and in the line of the Barnett & Smith lot; thence N. W. 31 feet to corner of Barnett & Smith's lot; thence N. E. with their 25 feet to Apple Alley; thence N. W. with Apple Alley 11 feet to the corner of the lot formerly owned by the Union Church; thence S. W. with the line of said church lot and lot sold by I. Morton to W. H. Miller 85 feet to line of lot No. 49; thence with a line of said lot S. E. 42 feet to a lot now owned by Barnett; thence N. E. with the line of said lot, L. F. Woerner and the foregoing lot 60 feet to the beginning, and being same property conveyed to Sallie T. Griffin as above stated, and inherited by the said bankrupt from the said Sallie T. Griffin, his moth. Both together appraised at \$3,300.00.

2. One stock of drugs, druggist's sundries, toilet article, paints and other merchandise and the old prescriptions and including the fixtures and everything in the drug store except the soda fountain and the appurtenances belonging thereto, such as tables, chairs, refrigerator, charging apparatus, &c.; appraised at \$2,662.02.

3. Soda fountain and its appurtenances, including tables, chairs, refrigerator, charging apparatus, glasses, &c.; appraised at \$647.25.

4. One lot of accounts, appraised at \$200.00; one lot of notes, appraised at \$108.00; one share in Hartford Tobacco Warehouse Company stock, appraised at \$35.00; these to be sold in separate items and for cash.

The Trustee will first offer property described in 1, 2 and 3 separately; he will then offer 2 and 3 together; he will then offer 1, 2 and 3 together, and accept the method bringing the most money.

All of said property except that described in 4 will be sold one-third cash, one-third due in six months, and one-third due in twelve months; the purchasers to be required to execute bonds with good security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the date of sale, and payable to the Trustee, with lien retained on the property as additional security.

All of said property will be sold free of liens.

This August 23rd, A. D., 1910.

ERNEST WOODWARD, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

### Notice.

Tobacco growers are requested to sign pooling pledges and forward same to C. E. Smith, County Secretary.

At the very earliest possible date. It is that they know as soon as possible the amount of tobacco that will be pooled this year. Please attend to this matter and send in the pledges.

D. FORD, Ch'm'n. F. Com.